H. R. FREEBORN, Gentlemen's Hosier, Glover, and Complete Outfitter,
TO ALL PARTS of the WORLD.—COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS, Cross St., and 2, VICTORIA ST. (late of the Arcade.)

Vol. IV.—No. 128. MANCHESTER, Saturday, JANUARY 21st. Price One Penny.

TEA,
THIS YEAR'S GROWTH,
VIA SUEZ CANAL,
AT
J. F. MART'S
Establishments,
OPPOSITE TOWN HALL, SALFORD
110, Borough Buildings, London Road;
AND
61, OLDHAM ROAD, MANCHESTER.
Congou.....2s. 2s. 4d. 2s. 6d.
Fine Pekoe-flavour, 2s. 8d.
Finest Imported, rich Pekoe-flavour, 3s. & 3s. 4d.
Choicest Gatherings—Rich full-flavoured Lapsong Souchong, 4s.

"THE PRESENT TIME."
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of NOVELTIES and ELEGANCIES, suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, NEW YEAR'S GIFTS, &c., at prices ranging from 6d. to £25.
WORKBOXES, DESKS, DRESSING CASES, MUSICAL WORKCASES, MUSICAL ALBUMS, CARD CASES, BAGS, CIGAR CASES, PEARL, IVORY, and other Articles.
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN TOYS.

PRIZE MEDAL ROCKING HORSES,
And INDOOR GAMES.
New Illustrated List sent post free.
JOHN OWEN,
5, OLDHAM STREET, and at 80, DEANSGATE.

DAVIES'S
DAY HOTEL, AND RESTAURANT,
2, ROOK ST., YORK ST.,
OFF MOSLEY STREET.
DINING, LUNCHEON, AND SMOKING ROOMS, CHOICE WINES, LONDON STOUT, AND BURTON ALES.

W. MILBURN'S
Agricultural Implement Depot,
7, Todd Street, Corporation Street,
MANCHESTER.
Double-furrow Ploughs, Turnip Cutters, Pulpers, Chaff Cutters, from 42s. each; Oilcake Mills, &c.

WEDDING CAKES, plain or richly ornamented, always in stock, and ready for immediate use, at ISAAC MAYER'S, the old-established Confectioner, 105, Oldham-street, Manchester. Pure Calves' Feet Jelly, prepared expressly for invalids, always on hand. Tea, Coffee, and Luncheon Rooms. Foreign and British Wines, Ale, Porter, Sandwiches, &c., 105, Oldham-street.

BRANDY.

A very general impression prevails among the people of this country that Brandy is distilled by the Merchants abroad who ship it to this country, and whose names have in the popular mind become synonymous with the words, "Cognac Brandy."
A very short explanation will show how totally without foundation this impression is. Brandy is really made by the numerous large and small proprietors of vineyards around Cognac, in the Charente Inferieure, who in the first instance make their grapes into wine, and as soon as the fermentation has ceased, set to work and distil the wine, the spirit from which is the fine Brandy of Commerce. Immediately after the distillation is completed, the Brandy is purchased in large quantities by the Cognac merchants, who ship it to the various markets for which they have orders. The farmers take their Brandy to market just as farmers here do their corn, and, as a rule, vie with each other in their endeavours to get a name for quality, and each acts on his judgment in selling, some selling at once, some preferring to hold over and sell it when old, and some doing both. A great quantity of each year's produce is purchased in this country and brought over at once, and kept in bond till such time as it is wanted for use. It is a mistake the public make to suppose that because Brandy is bottled in France, and bears this name or that, it is therefore better or older than what respectable merchants sell in England. That which comes in bottle is precisely the same quality of Brandy as that which comes in cask, and, as a rule, it is sent younger and costs more, owing to extra expenses, than what regular merchants in England put up themselves, as they keep it in bond till fully matured. We advise the public to place no confidence whatever on the mere putting up of the article in bottle in France, but to BUY VALUE and NOT NAME.
We can give the very Finest
OLD COGNAC BRANDY
at
52s. PER DOZEN,
29s. PER GALLON,
and confidently ask comparison with Case Brandy of any shipper at 60s. to 72s. per dozen.
For Cooking and Preserving purposes we can give a pure young French Brandy at
36s. PER DOZEN,
18s. PER GALLON.

James Smith & Company,
WINE MERCHANTS,
26, Market Street,
MANCHESTER.
LIVERPOOL: 11, Lord Street.
BIRMINGHAM: 28, High Street.

THE
GLOBE PARCEL EXPRESS,
127A, MARKET STREET.
PARCELS AND PACKAGES FORWARDED DAILY TO ALL PARTS OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND, AND THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.
GOODS AND PARCELS FORWARDED PER MAIL AND OTHER STEAMERS OR SAILING VESSELS TO INDIA, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, UNITED STATES, CANADA, AND ALL OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD.

CAVARGNA,
Cook and Confectioner,
PURVEYOR
To their R.H. the Prince and Princess of Wales, to his Majesty the King of Italy, and H.R.H. Prince Eugenio of Carignano.
A series of Bills of Fare for Wedding Breakfasts Banquets, Ball Suppers, Soirées, &c., can be had on application, or by post, to Mr. Cavargna, and estimates for any number of guests at a few hours' notice, including the hire of silver plate, china, linen, epergnes, and every requisite. All tastefully executed, à la John Bull, or on the Continental principle, with every luxury experience can suggest.
93, UPPER BROOK STREET,
AND
99 & 101, OXFORD STREET,
MANCHESTER.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
GENUINE SILENT WORKING SEWING MACHINES,
Proved by twenty years' experience,
And a Sale of over HALF A MILLION, to be the
Best Sewing Machines in the World
For FAMILY USE and General Manufacturing Purposes.
Prices from £6. 6s. Cash or Easy Terms.
Prospectus free.
Only Depot: 131, MARKET STREET
MANCHESTER.

MAGIC LANTERNS and SLIDES,
of Every Description,
FOR SALE OR ON HIRE,
Including all This Season's Novelties. Catalogues, post free, 2d.
THOMAS ARMSTRONG and BROTHER,
Opticians and Spectacle Manufacturers to the Royal Eye Hospital,
88, DEANSGATE, MANCHESTER.

ESTABLISHED 110 YEARS.
KENT'S CELEBRATED WATCHES,
70, DEANSGATE.

HYDE & SHELDRICK, { SPECIALITIES IN OVERCOATS 20s. to 40s. } 72, OLDHAM STREET, Manchester.

PRINCE'S THEATRE,
MANCHESTER.
Proprietors, the Prince's Theatre Company Limited.

THE GRAND COMIC PANTOMIME
HARLEQUIN
BLACKBIRD.

MORNING PERFORMANCES:
SATURDAY, January 21st, at Two o'clock.
WEDNESDAY, January 25th, at Two o'clock.
SATURDAY, January 28th, at Two o'clock.
AND EVERY EVENING at Seven o'clock.
Prices as usual. Children Half Price to Stalls, Dress Circle, and Upper Circle.
Box Office open daily; those on which morning performances take place from 10 30 until 1; ordinary days from 11 to 2.

COOKE'S
ROYAL CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGE HOUSE,
13A, OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER,
Nearly opposite, and to the right of the Prince's Theatre.
SAUSAGE AND MASHED POTATOES
4d.
ALWAYS READY.
Served in the London style, and in half a minute from the time of ordering.
Allsopp's Mild and Bitter Ales, Combe and Co's London Stout. Wines, Cigars, Tea, Coffee, &c.

THE QUEEN'S
BUILDING AND INVESTMENT
SOCIETY.
HEAD OFFICES: 95, BRIDGE ST., MANCHESTER.
Annual Income, nearly £400,000. Amounts received at five per cent interest.
Amounts not exceeding £50 repaid upon demand.
Advances promptly made upon Freehold and Leasehold securities.
Reports, Prospectuses, &c., upon application at the Offices.

JAMES THORNTON, Jun.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
103, STOCKPORT ROAD (Opposite Shakespere-street), having recently commenced business on his own account, respectfully solicits the support of his neighbourhood. For many years connected with a leading family house in the county, of over one hundred years' standing, and **buying everything direct from the producer**, he is in a position to enter into an honourable competition with the leading houses in town.
If, therefore, the neighbouring gentry would kindly favour him with one trial, he trusts they will never have occasion to regret the encouragement thus given to a young beginner.
SPECIALITIES.
Finest Imported Marsala.....20s. per doz.
Dinner Wine, guaranteed a pure Sherry ..30s. per doz.
Irish and Scotch Whiskies.....18s. and 21s. per gal.

HETHERINGTON'S COUGH LOZENGES.
The best and safest remedy for coughs; relieves the difficulty of breathing in Asthma. To be had from most respectable chemists and confectioners, in 3d. and 6d. boxes; or, direct from he depot.—HETHERINGTON, wholesale confectioner, 18, Lower Mosley Street, Manchester.—7lb. parcels carriage paid o any part of the kingdom.

JUST ARRIVED FROM PARIS, viâ Belgium, a Large Consignment of FRENCH CLOTHES, in various colours. Will be sold 30 per cent below the market price, by CHAMBERS & CO., Army and Navy Clothiers, 24 and 25, Old Millgate, Manchester.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—CATHOLIC ART REPOSITORY, 94, OLDHAM STREET, three doors from Great Ancoats Street—Christmas, New Year, and Birth-day CARDS and PRESENTS. A splendid selection of Christmas Books Paintings, Ivory, &c., Carvings. Wholesale and retail,

THE PEOPLE'S CONCERT HALL,
LOWER MOSLEY STREET, MANCHESTER.
MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1871,
AND DURING THE WEEK,
NIBLO.
THE GREAT
NIBLO.
THE WONDROUS
NIBLO.
THE PREMIER GYMNAST OF THE WORLD IS
NIBLO.
NIBLO
AT TEN O'CLOCK.
NO ALTERATION IN PRICES TO SEE
NIBLO.
REMEMBER, FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY,
NIBLO,
AT THE PEOPLE'S CONCERT HALL.

ROYAL POMONA GARDENS.
BAND
EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY
Admission, Sixpence each.
NEW ICE FOR SKATING EVERY MORNING.
DURING THE FROST.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
The Female's Friend.—So soon as the human function are disordered steps should be taken to rectify them It is a hopeless delusion to leave the malady to its own course. A few appropriate doses of Holloway's Pills at the proper period will prevent many a serious illness. They arrest all morbid influences, and prevent disease from extending and affecting other parts of the system. Their primary action is upon the blood, stomach, liver, kidneys, and bowels. Their secondary action is to strengthen the nervous centres. No drug can be at once so harmless yet so antagonistic to disorders affecting the female. The most perfect reliance may be placed upon their purifying, regulating, and renovating virtues. They may be safely taken by females at any age.

DEPILATORY.
WELLS' DEPILATORY is the only *effectual* remedy for the immediate and permanent removal of superfluous hair from the face, arms, neck, &c. This preparation effects its purpose almost instantaneously, without pain or injury to the most sensitive skin. Full particulars on receipt of a stamped directed envelope. JOHN WELLS, 113, Euston-street, near Hampstead-road, London. N.B.—Hundreds of testimonials have been received from the nobility and ladies of rank who have tried this marvellous remedy.

HELL AND ITS TORMENTS, AS DESCRIBED BY EYE-WITNESSES, &c. By T. R. Price 9d. Cloth gilt 1s. 3d. A most Extraordinary Book. London: Geo. J. Stephenson. Manchester: JOHN HEYWOOD. And all Booksellers.

RUPTURES.—EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL, 1862, was awarded to R. WESTBURY, Inventor and Sole Maker of the IMPERCEPTIBLE CURATIVE TRUSS, Deformity Instruments, Elastic Stockings, and other Invalid Appliances.
26, OLD MILLGATE, MANCHESTER.

WAR VICTIMS' FUND
OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS,
for the Relief of the
PEASANTRY and other NON-COMBATANT SUFFERERS in the districts of France and Germany ravaged by the War.

Thousands of our FELLOW-CREATURES IN NORTH-EASTERN FRANCE, MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN,
are now
STARVING FROM COLD AND HUNGER,
Being houseless, without fuel, and only half-clad.

There are now twelve unpaid agents actively engaged in the distribution of this fund in these distressed districts, and it is that their efforts may continue to be exerted that we appeal to our fellow-citizens for largely-extended support.

The Central Committee are making arrangements to extend their operations to the districts between Orleans and Paris, and the valley of the Loire, which have been four times fought over, and where the fearful extent of distress will far exceed even that which still exists round Metz, as is evident from the recent letter of the Bishop of Versailles, who says:—

"If we are not aided, thousands of unhappy people must die of hunger. Everywhere we are face to face with misery, destruction, and death. Our hands are empty, we have nothing more to give, and in France there is no one to whom we can apply."

Amount reported to the Central Committee in London, to this date, upwards of £25,000.

RECEIVED BY THE MANCHESTER COMMITTEE.

	£	s.	d.
Amount previously advertised	1,177	12	9
Sympathizer	10	0	0
Mrs. John Windsor, second subscription of	10	0	0
Mrs. Leaf, Blackpool	5	0	0
M. and L. T. C.	5	0	0
Joseph Simpson, Ashbourne, second subscription of	5	0	0
Agnes A. Simpson, Ashbourne	5	0	0
George Simpson, Ashbourne	5	0	0
T. Beeley, Hyde, second subscription of	3	3	0
John Harrop, Cheetham	3	0	0
Miss Leaf, Blackpool	2	10	0
David Smith, Heywood	2	0	0
W., second subscription	1	10	0
J. N.	1	1	0
G. E. Baron	1	1	0
Mrs. Copeland, Hyde	1	1	0
Isaac Shimwell, per J. H. M.	1	1	0
G. S. Wood, per J. H. M.	1	1	0
Jane Atkinson, second subscription	1	0	0
Stephen Clark	1	0	0
Walter Howarth, per J. H. M.	1	0	0
William Howe, J.P., second subscription	1	0	0
Robert Longden, second subscription	1	0	0
Sophia B. Simpson	1	0	0
J. A. Waterworth, per J. H. M.	1	0	0
C. Whitehead, Bowdon Vale	0	11	0
One who Pities	0	10	6
Miss A. Richmond, per J. H. M.	0	10	0
Henry Brook, per J. H. M.	0	10	0
J. W. Sheldon, per J. H. M.	0	10	0
John Edmunds	0	10	0
W. Newcastle Emlyn	0	10	0
Edmund Wrigley	0	5	0
A Member of a Trade Society	0	5	0
J. Edwards	0	5	0
E. Sheldon, per J. H. M.	0	5	0
J. Sykes	0	5	0
M. Sykes	0	5	0
Small sums	0	10	0
	£1,253	7	3

Manchester Committee.

Charles Thompson, J.P.
John King, Alderman.
James Hodgkinson, Monton Grange, near Eccles.
Josiah Merrick, Whalley Range.
Henry Thorp, Chatham Mills, Lower Ormond Street.
Thomas B. King, Chepstow Street, Oxford Street.
Walter Morris, 68, Fountain Street.
Alfred Simpson, 49, Major Street.
John B. Edmondson, Knowsley Street, Cheetham.
George Rooke, Moorside, Sale.
Godfrey Woodhead, 28, Victoria Street.
John Mason (Carver and Co.), Mosley Street.
JOHN HODGSON, 51, Piccadilly, } Secs.
WILLIAM BRADSHAW, Eccles New Road, }

Subscriptions will be received by the Secretaries; any of the Committee; or at the King Street Branch of the District Bank. Contributions of new clothing or goods in the piece may be sent to 51, Piccadilly.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTIONS
AT
JAMES LOWE'S
GREAT ANNUAL SALE,
15, 17, & 19, OLDHAM STREET, NEAR PICCADILLY, MANCHESTER.

THE SALE IS NOW TAKING PLACE.

The season of the year has again arrived, when, in accordance with our usual custom, we have to invite the attention of the public to the vast accumulation of Goods which we are in the habit of obtaining periodically from the various Home and Foreign Markets.

Our Agents have for a considerable time been actively engaged in procuring Stock from the most approved and extensive sources: and in describing the rich harvest they have gathered in, and mentioning the marvellous quotations which we are now prepared to announce, our statements may probably be deemed somewhat incredible: we would, however, ask our numerous friends and customers to allow the bonâ fide character of our former representations to protect us from the lash of sinister criticism.

There is one point to which, for various reasons, we would specially advert, namely, that we have made our Selections at the earliest possible period, and have thereby been enabled to avoid the risk of making purchases of an inferior or secondary quality.

We trust we are not prone to claim for our Establishment a position which i does not legitimately hold; but our past experience enables us to look forward to the result of the approaching Sale with very sanguine anticipations.

It has been our good fortune to secure year by year increasing accessions of public confidence; and so far are we from retrograding in our efforts, that we look forward with confidence to a still further and very marked development of success.

In concluding this introductory statement, we have much pleasure in referring to the **New and Elegant Suite of Rooms** which we have recently been enabled to appropriate to the already important department of Ladies' Underclothing and Morning Costumes; and we venture to hope that this addition will contribute very materially to the convenience of those Ladies who may visit this part of the Establishment.

Household Linen Department.

Great care and judgment have been exercised in procuring for this department a regular supply of first-class goods from the best English, Irish, Scotch, and foreign factories, comprising Horrocks's Longcloth, Crewdson's Shirtings, Finclay's Cotton Sheetings, Hunter's and other well-known makes of Linens, in every width and texture: Barnsley, Scotch, and Irish Linen Sheetings, Table Cloths and Covers, of every size and description; Napkins, D'Oyleys, Diapers, Huckabacks, Glass Cloth, Tea Cloths, Bedticks, Furniture Prints, Dimities, &c.

American Cotton Sheeting.

20 Pieces, 2 yards wide .....0s 10½d to 1s 3d per yard
25 Pieces, 2¼ yards wide.....1s 2½d to 1s 9d per yard
19 Pieces, 2½ yards wide ....1s 9d to 2s 4d per yard
27 Pieces, 3 yards wide .....2s 11d to 4s 6d per yard

Twilled American Sheeting.

45 Pieces, 2 yards wide .....0s 11½d to 1s 6d per yard
30 Pieces, 2¼ yards wide.....1s 3d to 1s 9d per yard
25 Pieces, 2½ yards wide.....1s 7½d to 2s 6d per yard
19 Pieces, 3 yards wide .....3s 3d to 4s 6d per yard

Barnsley Linen Sheeting.

Lot
1—2 yards wide .....2s 6d per yard
2—2¼ yards wide.....2s 11d per yard
3—2½ yards wide.....3s 4d per yard
4—3 yards wide .....3s 11d to 5s 6d per yard

Longcloths and Shirtings.

50 Pieces Horrockses .....4d to 6½d per yard
66 Pieces Crewdson..... .....5d to 7½d per yard
25 Pieces Fine Longcloths.....3½d to 6d per yard
20 Pieces Shirting .....4½d to 6½d per yard
50 Pieces Washed Medium .....3½d to 7½d per yard
450 Dozen Fine Longcloth, 4s 6d per doz., worth 6s

Table Cloths and Table Linens.

A Manufacturer's Stock of LINEN TABLE CLOTHS

¼ Yds. sqre., 1s 3d to 1s 11d | 2 Yds. by 2¼.. 4s 9d to 9s
1¼ Yds. sqre., 2s 3d to 3s 6d | 2½ Yds. by 3¼.. 8s 6d to 15s
2 Yds. sqre..2s 6d to 6s 6d | 2½ Yds. by 4..10s 6d to 21s
750 Soiled Cloths, from 1s 6d to 3 Guineas, 30 per cent under the maker's price

Witney, Bath, and Bury Blankets.

150 Pairs Witney Blankets, from 5s 6d to 9s 6d; worth from 7s 11d to 12s 9d
125 Pairs Witney Blankets, from 10s to 15s; worth from 13s to 19s 6d
80 Pairs Witney Blankets, from 16s 6d to 21s; worth from 20s to 25s 6d
75 Pairs Bury or Cloth Blankets, from 10s 6d to 15s 6d; worth from 13s 9d to 19s
120 Pairs Bury or Cloth Blankets, from 15s to 21s; worth from 19s 6d to 26s 6d
66 Pairs Bury or Cloth Blankets, from 21s to 30s; worth from 26s to 37s 6d
A lot of Soiled Blankets will be sold at nearly half the original price

Household Linen Department.
Continued.

Quilts and Counterpanes.

¾ Handloom Quilts ..... 3s 11d to 7s 6d
1/0 Handloom Quilts ..... 4s 11d to 10s 9d
1¼ Handloom Quilts ..... 7s 6d to 15s 0d
1½ Handloom Quilts ..... 10s 6d to 22s 6d
1¾ Handloom Quilts ..... 15s 0d to 35s 0d
350 Quilts and Counterpanes, slightly damaged, will be cleared out at astonishing prices

Diapers, Towels, Glass Cloths, &c.

16 Pieces Nursery Linen Diaper .. 0s 4½d per yard
25 Pieces Nursery Linen Diaper .. 0s 6d per yard
39 Pieces Nursery Linen Diaper .. 0s 7½d per yard
17 Pieces Check Glass Cloth .. 0s 4½d per yard
25 Pieces Check Glass Cloth .. 0s 6d per yard
33 Pieces Check Glass Cloth .. 0s 7d per yard
22 Pieces Plain Glass Cloth .. 0s 6d per yard
300 Dozen Honeycomb Towels .. 4s 6d per doz.
220 Dozen Diaper Towels .. .. 6s 6d per doz.
200 Dozen Huckaback Towels .. 7s 6d per doz.
75 Dozen Bleached Turkish Towels.. 9s 6d per doz.
115 Dozen Bleached Turkish Towels.. 12s 6d per doz.
65 Dozen Bleached Turkish Towels.. 15s 0d per doz.
300 Dozen Bordered Glass Cloths .. 4s 9d per doz.

Damask Department.

Double Width Union Damask, 1s 0½d, 1s 3½d, 1s 6d per yd
Double Width Wool Damask, 1s 5½d, 1s 7½d, 1s 11d, 2s 6d per yard

Muslin, Lace, and Leno Curtain Department.

A Scotch Manufacturer's Stock of Harness and Leno Curtains.

3,500 Sets of Notingham Lace Curtains, from 1s 9d to 5 guineas per set. 25 per cent under the regular prices
Muslin Curtains, 6 yds long, from 1s 9d to 3s 6d per set
Muslin Curtains 7 yds long, from 3s 11d to 7s 6d per set
Muslin Curtains, 8 yds long, from 7s 6d to 17s 6d per set
Muslin Curtains, 9 yards long, from 15s to 35s per set
Leno Curtains, 6 yards long, from 2s 6d to 4s 6d per set
Leno Curtains, 7 yards long, from 5s 9d to 8s 6d per set
Leno Curtains, 8 yds long, from 7s 11d to 17s 6d per set
Leno Curtains, 9 yds long, from 19s 0d to 60s 0d per set
Lace Curtains, 6 yds long, from 1s 9d to 3s 11d per set
Lace Curtains, 7 yards long, from 3s 6d to 9s 6d per set
Lace Curtains, 8 yards long, from 7s 9d to 50s 0d per set
Lace Curtains, 9 yds long, from 21s to 5 guineas per set
1,200 Sets Embroidered Swiss Lace Curtains from 3s 6d to 6 guineas
720 Sets Soiled Curtains (Travellers' Samples), for less than half the Maker's price.

Mantle Department.

Estate of Messrs. W. and G. Needham, Mantle Manufacturers, London.

Having been successful in obtaining a large portion of the best Goods out of the above Estate, we have great pleasure in calling special attention to the following quotations:—
Lots 1 to 10—Comprise a Varied Assortment of Children's Jackets, which are offered at a uniform price of 1s 11d each; worth from 3s 11d to 5s 11d
Lots 11 to 17—Children's Jackets, assorted sizes, in Nap, Moscow, and Witney Cloths, dogskin trimmed, 3s 11d each; worth from 5s 11d to 7s 11d
Lots 18 to 23—Children's Jackets in Beaver, President, and Deerskin Cloths, trimmed braid, satin and dogskin, 3s 11d each; worth from 7s 11d to 12s 6d

Ladies' Jackets.

Lots 24 and 25—Black and Brown, imitation Sealskin, faced satin, 3s 11d; worth 11s 9d
Lots 26 to 30—Black and Blue Pilot Cloth, bound satin, and fringed to match, 5s 11d; worth 11s 9d
Lots 31 to 39—Black, Blue, and Brown Moscow and Nap Cloths, handsomely trimmed with dogskin, satin, and braid, 6s 11d; worth 15s
Lots 40 to 49—Black and Brown Dogskin and imitation Seal, satin-faced and quilted, 7s 11d; worth 16s 9d
Lots 50 to 55—Very handsomely trimmed Beaver, and President, and Deerskin Cloths, Blue, Black, and Brown, trimmed dogskin, satin, and epingle, 11s 9d; worth 21s
Lots 56 to 61—Black, Blue, and Brown Beaver, President, and Moscow Cloths, open sides and back; imitation dogskin, seal and velvet trimming, 15s 6d; worth 25s 6d
Lots 62 to 73—Comprise a very superior class of Mantles, loose and semi-fitting Shapes, trimmed with best satin, dogskin, and epingle, 19s 6d; worth 39s
Lots 74 to 80—Loose and Semi-fitting Shapes, beaver and deerskin cloths, real German make, Black, Blue, Brown, and Green colours, handsomely trimmed, 25s 6d; worth 49s
Lots 81 to 95—Comprise some of the choicest and most useful Mantles brought out this season, being made of the best French and German Cloths, and trimmed in the most fashionable Styles, 31s 6d to 45s; worth from 59s to 75s

Waterproof Cloaks.

Lots 96 to 104—Various shades and shapes in good Yorkshire Tweed, useful sizes, and well made, from 9s 11d to 19s 6d; worth from 18s 9d to 35s
Lots 105 to 110—All-wool, Scotch and Yorkshire Tweeds, in the new shades of green and blue, 21s to 27s 6d; worth from 37s 6d to 49s
In addition to the above extraordinary purchases, our own extensive and varied Stock has been carefully gone through and re-marked at a great reduction in price. The following are a few of the lots, which will bear comparison with the cheapest goods ever offered:—

STATEMENT OF DETAILS AT JAMES LOWE'S GREAT SALE CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE.

A. LAFOSSE, ART PHOTOGRAPHER, has the Largest Studio in England. 32, VICTORIA STREET.

THE CORPORATION RESTAURANT AND DAY HOTEL, 18, CORPORATION STREET. MRS. WHITAKER PROPRIETRESS. MRS. MONDAY, MANAGERESS.

STATEMENT OF DETAILS AT JAMES LOWE'S GREAT ANNUAL SALE CONTINUED.

Mantle Department:—Continued.

Children's Jackets.

Blue, Black, & Brown Pile Cloths from 2s 11d to 5s 11d
Black, Blue, and Brown Nap Cloth, Dogskin Collar and Cuffs ..... 4s 9d to 9s 6d
Brown, Black, and Blue Nap Cloth, trimmed round Cuffs and Collar ..... 5s 11d to 11s 9d
Black, Blue, and Brown German Beaver Cloths trimmed best Dogskin ..... 7s 6d to 15s 6d

Children's Cloaks.

Light, Dark, and Medium Grey Waterproof Tweed from ..... 3s 11d to 12s 6d
New Shades in Blue, Violet, and Green Circulars, Cloaks, and Capes ..... 5s 11d to 19s 6d
Scarlet Nap, and Waterproof Tweed Circulars, with Hood and Cord and Tassels ..... 5s 11d to 21s 0d

Ladies' Jackets.

Black and Brown Beaver, single Breast, Dogskin Cuffs and Collar ..... 5s 11d; usual price 12s 6d
Black and Blue Nap Cloth, double Breast, trimmed Braid & Satin, Silk Facings, 7s 11d; usual price 15s 6d
Fancy German Seals, Silk-faced and Quilted, 9s 11d; usual price 18s 6d
Black, Brown, and Blue German Beaver Cloth, Fur Back, trimmed Dogskin ..... 13s 6d, worth 21s 0d
Large Lot Nap, Beaver, and Witney Cloth, trimmed with best materials, in Dogskin, Satin, and Epingle ..... 15s 9d; worth 23s 6d
Double-breasted, Open and Closed Fronts, best French and German Cloths..19s 6d to 29s 6d; usual price from 29s 6d to 45s
The Entire Stock of French-pattern Mantles, the best and most elegant productions of the season, from 29s 6d to 59s 6d, being a reduction of 50 per cent from their real value
Three Dozen Loose Jackets, made of best German Tip'd Seal ..... 2½ guineas; worth 4½ guineas
A very Great Reduction has been made in our Silk Velvets Ladies' and Children's in loose semi-fitting and fitting shapes, from ..... 27s 6d to 9½ guineas
Real Fur Skin Jackets in Dogskin, Astracan, and Seal, fully 30 per cent under value:—
Seals from 5 guineas to 11½ guineas
Black Dogskins, 7½s and 8½s
Grey Astracan, 5½ guineas and 7½ guineas

Waterproof Cloaks

Newest Shapes and Cloths, from ..... 9s 11d to 29s 6d
Blue and Green best All-Wool Tweeds, in several new shapes, from ..... 19s 6d to 35s 0d
A small Lot, slightly soiled, best quality 12s 6d; worth 27s 6d
Reversible Rotunds, in a variety of patterns and colours, from 7s 11d
1 Parcel of Camel-hair Reversible Palum Mantles, best quality made ..... 15s each: worth 42s 0d
1 Dozen Tour-de-Lac Mantles, made of the best German Reversible Cloth ..... 15s; usual price 39s 6d
The whole of our Large Stock of New and Choice Opera Cloaks, greatly reduced, from 5s 11d to 39s 0d

Shawl Department.

Grey Fancy Queensland Square shawls 7s 11d and 9s 11d
Tartan Plaid Queensland Square .... 9s 11d and 12s 6d
Saxony Tartan Square Shawls in all the leading Clans, very choice goods ..... 13s 9d; worth 21s
A large lot of Tartan Longs, leading Clans, from 15s to 35s
Two lots of heavy Himalayan Square Shawls, self colours, very suitable for carriage wraps, 12s 6d and 17s 6d; worth 18s 6d and 25s
The whole stock of Reversible Woods reduced 30 per cent
One lot Fancy Clan Wool Longs, the finest goods made, 39s 6d; worth 55s
One parcel Honeycomb Wool, square plain centres, with fancy borders ..... 29s 6d: worth 42s
Paisley Square and Reversible Shawls, greatly reduced from ..... 11s 9d to 60s
Paisley and French Wool Longs, reduced 30 per cent
A special lot of choice Fancy Wool Squares and Longs, fine make, suitable for invalid or Spring wear, from 5s 11d to 19s 6d

Robe, Costume, and Made-up Dress Department.

Special purchase of two Manufacturers' Stocks of Trimmed Robes and Costumes in Wool Serge, Reps, Marl Cloth, Persian Cords, Satteens, and Silk Reps.
126 Satteen Cloth Robes, in Drabs, Grey, Browns, Blues, Clarets, Greens and Violets; trimmed Satin and Brads, several colours, in a variety of styles: all one price ..... 19s 6d, worth 42s 0d
94 Costumes, all made in the leading styles and latest designs, best Satin-lane, and Rep Cloths, 25s, worth 55s
74 French Pattern Costumes the choicest and best productions of the Season, in Silk Rep, finest quality of Satteen Cloth, and All-wool Reps, from 39s 6d to 95s, worth from 3 to 10 guineas
A lot of Fancy and Marl Robes, trimmed silk, slightly soiled..... 12s 6d to 31s 6d, usual price 21s to 50s

Robe, Costume, and Made-up Dress Department.

Continued.

A special lot of Aberdeen Wincey Robes, in a variety of colours; very useful Dresses, badee length and trimming complete..... 9s 6d, worth 39s 6d
Several very handsome stylish Velveteen Costumes, suits trimmed, with or without Fancy Skirts, from 25s 6d to 50s 6d, worth from 55s to £5
A lot of 25 best All-wool Tartan Suits, finest quality, Scotch made ..... 21s, worth 50s
The whole of our Stock of Black Silk Robes and Costumes, reduced 35 per cent

Millinery and Straw Hat Department.

The entire stock of First class Millinery and trimmed Straw Bonnets and Hats, comprising the newest and most costly productions for the present season, will be offered at the following extraordinary prices:—
80 Millinery and trimmed Gipsy Straw Bonnets, all one price ..... 8s 11d, usual price 16s 6d to 21s
120 Very Rich Millinery Bonnets, every shade and colour, all one price, 10s 9d and 12s 6d, usual price 21s to 30s
A few very choice Millinery Bonnets, from 14s 6d to 21s, usual price from 30s to 3 guineas
50 Mourning Bonnets, from 3s 11d to 6s 11d, usual price from 8s 11d to 16s 6d

Immense Purchase of Hats.

5,000 Straw Hats, black and white grey, brown and black, all the newest and most fashionable shapes for the present season, the stocks of several large London manufacturers, all at 1s, 1s 6d, and 2s each, worth from 4s 6d to 12s each
1,500 Silk Beaver Hats for Ladies and Children, best quality, grey, brown and black; all one price, 2s 11d each, usual price from 10s 6d to 16s 6d each. Extraordinary value
1,200 Ladies' and Girls' Felt Hats, black, brown, grey and white, new shapes, and quite perfect, all at 2s 11d each, usual price from 5s 6d to 9s 6d each
750 Boys' Felt Hats, various shapes and colours, all at 1s and 1s 6d each; usual price 4s to 6s 6d each

Stay Department.

1,200 Pairs of Stays, grey, drab, brown, white, and black, all at 1s 11½d per pair, worth 4s 6d per pair
800 Pairs Corsets, scarlet, drab, brown, and white, all at 3s 11d per pair worth from 5s 11d to 8s 6d per pair
250 Pairs French Embroidered Corsets, all at 6s 11d per pair; usual price from 10s 6d to 14s 6d per pair
650 Ladies' Dress Improvers, various shapes and colours; all at 1s 6½d each, usual price from 2s 6d to 4s 6d each

Fur Department.

The whole of our large and valuable stock of Furs are re-marked, and will be offered in the following lots at an enormous reduction in price.
150 Grebe Collars, all one price, 2s 11½d each
30 Real Sable Muffs, all one price, 15s 11d each; usual price, 28s 6d.
90 Real Sable Collars, all one price, 14s 9d; usual price, 25s to 27s 6d each
60 Large Fine Sable Muffs, all at 39s 6d; usual price from 55s to 70s
40 Beautiful Dark Sable Muffs, from 60s to 80s; usual price from 4 to 8 guineas
85 Real Sable Collars, 16s 6d, 18s 6d, 21s. and upwards; 40 per cent under regular prices
50 Large Sable Collars, 35s 6d, 42s, 50s each; usual prices 50s, 3 guineas, 75s each
120 Chinchilla Muffs, very fine, 10s 9d, 12s 9d, 14s 6d each, usual price, 18s 9d 25s 6d. 29s 6d each
75 Chinchilla Collars, 7s 11d, 9s 11d. 12s 9d each, usual price 12s 6d. 18s 6d, 25s 6d each
15 Real Ermine Muffs, 10s 9d, 12s 9d, usual price 18s 6d and 21s.
60 Real Ermine Collars, all one price, 3s 11d each, usual price 8s 6d
Fancy Muffs in Lynx, Badger, Fox, &c., reduced to half-price
A few Fur Carriage Rugs and Foot Muffs to be sold very cheap

Ladies' Underclothing Department.

450 Ladies' Long Cloth Tucked Skirts; sale price, 1s 11d, 2s 6d, 2s 11d, 3s 6d, 4s 11d, to 6s 11d; usual price, 2s 6d, 3s 3d, 3s 9d, 4s 11d, 6s 6d, to 7s 11d
650 Ladies' Tucked Skirts, trimmed needlework insertion; sale price, 2s 11½d 3s 6d, 4s 6d, 5s 11d, 8s 6d, to 50s; usual price, 3s 6d, 4s 3d, 5s 6d, 8s 6d, 10s 6d, to 47s 6d
530 Ladies' Fine Long Cloth Skirts, trimmed needlework and frilling. Sale price, 4s 11d, 5s 11d, 7s 11d, 9s 11d, to 16s 6d usual price, 6s, 7s 6d, 9s 6d, 11s 6d, to 19s 6d
Ladies' Plain Flannel Petticoats, sale price, 4s 9d to 8s 6d, usual price 4s 9d to 10s 6d
Ladies' Richly-embroidered Flannel Petticoats in Scarlet and White, sale price, 8s 11d to 26s 6d, usual price, 11s 6d to 29s 6d
750 Pairs Ladies' Long Cloth Tucked Drawers, sale price, 1s 1½d, 1s 4½d, 1s 9d, 1s 11½d, 2s 3d, to 3s 6d, usual price, 1s 4½d, 1s 9d, 2s 2d, 2s 6d, 2s 9d, to 3s 11d

Ladies' Underclothing Department.

Continued.

630 Pairs Ladies' Long Cloth Tucked Drawers, trimmed Scotch needlework, sale price, 1s 4½d, 1s 9½d. 2s 1½d, 2s 9½d, 3s 6d, 3s 11d, 4s 3d, 5s 6d, to 11s 6d, usual price, 1s 6d, 2s 2d, 2s 6d, 3s 11d, 4s 6d, 4s 11d, 6s 6d, to 12s 9d
320 Ladies' Fine Long Cloth Tucked Drawers, trimmed rich Madeira Embroidery, sale price, 5s 6d to 11s 9d, usual price, 6s 6d to 12s 9d
450 Ladies' Plain Long Cloth Chemises, sale price, 1s 3½d, 1s 10½d, 2s 3d, 2s 6d, 2s 9d, 2s 9d, 2s 11d, 3s 3d, 3s 6d, to 4s 6d, usual price, 1s 6d, 2s 2d, 2s 9d, 3s 3d, 3s 6d, 3s 9d, 3s 11d to 4s 11d
650 Ladies' Long Cloth Trimmed Chemises, sale price, 1s 11½d, 2s 3d, 2s 6d, 2s 11d, 3s 11½d, 4s 11d, 5s 3d, 5s 9d, usual price, 2s 4d, 2s 6d, 2s 11d, 3s 6d, 4s 6d, 5s 6d, 5s 11d, 6s 11d
430 Ladies' Long Cloth Chemises, tucked and fancy fronts, sale price, 2s 6d to 12s 6d, usual price, 2s 11d to 14s 6d
250 Ladies' Fine Long Cloth Chemises, trimmed rich Madeira Embroidery, 6s 3d to 15s 6d, usual price, 7s 6d to 18s 6d
850 Ladies' Plain Long Cloth Night Dresses, sale price, 2s 11½d, 3s 11d, 4s 11d, 5s 6d, 5s 11d, usual price, 3s 6d, 4s 6d, 6s 6d, 6s 11d
720 Ladies' Long Cloth Trimmed Night Dresses, sale price, 3s 3d, 3s 6½d, 5s 11d, 4s 6d, 5s 6d to 21s, usual price, 3s 9d, 3s 11d, 4s 6d, 5s 11d, to 24s 6d
150 Ladies' Fine Long Cloth Night Dresses, trimmed rich Madeira Embroidery, sale price, 7s 11d to 37s 6d, usual price 9s 6d to 2 guineas
120 Dozen Ladies' Muslin Night Caps, sale prices, 4½d to 7s 11d each
350 Ladies' Petticoat Bodices, sale price, 1s 3½d, 1s 6½d, 2s 1½d, 2s 6d, usual price, 1s 6d 1s 11½d, 2s 6d, 2s 11d
250 Ladies' Trimmed Petticoat Bodices, sale price, 1s 11½d to 5s 11d, usual price, 2s 6d to 6s 11d
250 Ladies' Trimmed Camisoles, sale price, 2s 6d to 21s, usual price, 2s 11d to 24s 6d
Special attention is solicited to our stock of Ladies' Underclothing and Baby Linen, the work being of a superior finish and of the best Long Cloths manufactured

Baby Linen and Children's Outfitting.

320 Infants' Robes, Trimmed Scotch Needlework; sale price, 3s 6d, 4s 6d, 5s 6d, 6s 6d, to 7s 6d
130 Infants' Richly Trimmed Robes; sale price, 10s 6d to 5 Guineas
250 Infants' Haircord and Brilliante Monthly Gowns; sale price, 2s 11½d to 6s 11d
140 Infants' Long-cloth Nightgowns; sale price, 1s 11½d to 3s 11d
120 Infants' Flannel Barrows; sale price, 1s 11½d to 14s 6d
230 Infants' Embroidered Head Flannels; sale price, 1s 11½d to 12s 6d
20 Dozen Infants' Needlework Bodices; sale price, 9½d to 5s 11d each
130 Infants' Madeira Work Bodices; sale price, 6s 11d to 12s 6d
250 Infants' White Frocks, Trimmed Needlework; sale price 3s 6d, 4s 6d, 5s 6d, 6s 6d, 7s 6d, to 50s

Baby Linen and Children's Outfitting.

250 Children's French Merino Frocks, sale price 2s 6d to 6s 11d
130 Children's French Merino Frocks, Braided, sale price 3s 3d to 21s
The Whole of the Valuable Stock of Infants' and Children's Hats, Hoods, Cloaks, Pelisses, Suits, and Costumes, will be Re-marked at Greatly Reduced Prices during the sale

Fancy Made-up Department.

130 Ladies' French Merino Garibaldis, in all the leading colours, sale price 4s 3d to 7s 11d
120 Ladies' French Merino Garibaldis, richly braided, sale price 9s 6d to 13s 6d
80 Ladies' Plain and Fancy Flannel Garibaldis, sale price 4s 3d to 5s 9d
130 Ladies' Morning Wrappers, sale price 5s 11d to 21s
130 Ladies' Plain and Fancy Flannel Dressing-Gowns, in all the Newest Styles, sale price 14s 6d to 70s
250 Ladies' White Muslin Garibaldis, sale price 1s 3½d to 35s
Ladies' Black Lace Bodices, Zouaves, Tulle and Lace Berthas, Low Muslin Bodices, Honiton, Valenciennes, Maltese, Point, Duchesse, and every description of Lace Chemisettes, at considerably reduced prices.

British and Foreign Lace Department.

190 Real Honiton Lace Sets, new shape. Sale price 11s 6d, usual price 16s 6d
150 Real Honiton Lace Sets, new shape. Sale price 13s 6d to 50s, usual price 18s 6d to 63s
250 Pairs of Real Maltese Lace Sleeves, new shape. Sale price 3s 6d to 25s, usual price 4s 11d to 30s
150 Pairs of Imitation Point, Duchesse, and Maltese Lace Sleeves, new shape. Sale price 1s 11½d, usual price 3s 11d.
250 Imitation Brussels Lace Handkerchiefs. Sale price 1s 3½d to 5s 11d

STATEMENT OF DETAILS AT JAMES LOWE'S GREAT SALE CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE.

G. R. ALLINSON, General Manchester Warehouse) Families Supplied. Any length cut from the Piece at Wholesale Prices (54 and 54a, HIGH STREET, and 13, CHURCH STREET

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH,

BROUGHTON.

BY A HERETIC.

IT was with some conscientious pangs that a heretic, last Sunday morning, found himself upon his way to Broughton Church. He had an uncomfortable feeling that his object was not what it ought to be: that his end and aim was not so much to join in a religious exercise as to see and hear the Bishop, who was advertized to preach. The mind of the heretic was, however, much relieved by meeting several other persons who, if he mistakes not, were attracted by the like inducement. It is a consolation—though it may be a very improper one—to find other people in the same plight as oneself: and it is the great good fortune of evil-doers in this world that they always find themselves in excellent company.

St. John's Church is a large and handsome, though plain, building and it speedily was filled, from end to end and side to side, by a large and handsome congregation. It may be that one ought not, in a church, to think of anything so worldly as the beauty of the flesh; but the eyes of the heretic could not help remarking with how great a leaven of female beauty the male ugliness of that large gathering was leavened. From the hindermost pew in the gallery to the foremost pew in the nave, the intervals were very short where beauty had no representative. Indeed, if appearances were trustworthy, it would be difficult to find a congregation more satisfactory than the congregation of St. John's. Large, fair, well-to-do, and most devout in general aspect, these people form a most pleasant spectacle for the eyes of their rector to dwell upon; and therefore the eyes of their rector may well be excused if they do occasionally dwell upon them.

The chancel of the church—in honour of the renovation of which place the service was being held—has a very clean and bright appearance. Like the bishop, we cannot call to mind what it was before the alterations; but it seems to us, as to him, to be "very decent, and seemly, and like a chancel ought to be," now. Four rows of handsomely-carved benches, fitted with red cushions, accommodate a choir consisting of some thirty or more members; who "discoursed sweet music" nearly all the service through, and prayed with much unction that they might be delivered from the heretic who was admiring them.

We regret to say that the people of Broughton are, one and all, labouring under the most extraordinary influenzas and affections of the chest; which, however, they appear to be able to regulate according to the dignity of the person addressing them. Solemnly attentive to the bishop, decorously deferent to the rector, no sooner did a very comely curate gallantly endeavour, with a most agreeable voice, to excellently read the lessons, than he was assailed with such a storm of nose-blowing, throat-clearing, and coughing, that the bishop would have been more accurate in afterwards referring to them as the lessons the congregation had *not* heard that morning, rather than as the ones they had.

Upon the sermon of the bishop we have no remark to make. His excellences have so often been acknowledged in these pages, and they are so many, that he can very well dispense with being praised for qualities which he does not possess. "There are diversities of gifts"—hat was his text—and the gift of the bishop is a sensible and liberal mind. His gift is not the gift of burning eloquence, to startle fashionable congregations into life, and to electrify dull grovelling souls into a spiritual exaltation. He has no fire from heaven wherewith to kindle human hearts into a holy flame. It is not given him to apply that "touch of nature" before which all social forms and barriers fall, and all the ranks of worshippers, in silk or serge, in broadcloth or in fustian, with one heart feel one God. But he is a very excellent bishop: and we know that we should be doing his powers an injustice if we were to judge them by a sermon delivered when he, like the people of Broughton, was obviously labouring under the difficulties of a very bad cold. The bishop has a clear voice, and he reads "as one having authority." When he gets into the pulpit there is a striking change in his tone, and the modesty with which he advances his own thoughts and the deference which he shows to the opinions of others go more to prove the honesty of his liberality than could the most sounding declarations of universal charity.

At the conclusion of his sermon, an appeal was made to the generosity of the congregation, in which was held up for their emulation the behaviour of two members, one of whom had given the "munificent sum" of £230, and the other the "liberal donation" of £40. The offerings of the people were then collected in plates and boxes, ingeniously contrived to make as much rattle and jingle as possible. The contribution of money to Church purposes ought to be an integral portion of the act of worship, and this idea is well carried out by all the congregation standing during the collection; but the rattle of money is so strongly suggestive of mundane details that it ought to be subdued as much as possible; and whatever precedent may say to the contrary, that is the time for the organ.

The service of St. John's Church is a medium between the high and the low, and it was throughout conducted in what the bishop would call a "decent and seemly" manner. But their stately church services appear to the eyes of the heretic to fall very far short of that human interest and enthusiasm which a religious exercise ought surely to arouse. The charge of coldness which is brought against some forms of dissenting worship is far more applicable to the ceremonies of the Church. It is the fashion for all sects to call that service beautiful; and in one sense it is beautiful. Its sounds are pleasant to the ears, its sights are pleasant to the eyes, and much of its language is delightful to the mind. But it gains this beauty at the sacrifice of what is infinitely more precious. Its singers sing, not hymns of praise, but harmonious pieces of music. Their thoughts are not of the spirit of what they are singing, but of the manner of its execution. Their music is not the music of worship, but of science. Their master is not God, but the organist. And with the ministers it is the same. The service of the Church could not be much more satisfactorily rendered than it was at Broughton Church on Sunday; yet it was difficult to resist the conviction that the readers were thinking of the tones and modulation of their voices rather than the meanings of their words. One can hardly wonder at it. The natural tendency of a liturgy is to deaden; and when a service is so wearisome in its length and irritating in its repetitions as that of the Church is even to a heretic to whom it is a novelty, it is well nigh impossible that it should continue to have any meaning whatsoever to those who know each individual phrase it uses off by heart. The deplorable consequence is, that the congregation never rises for one instant out of etiquette and decorum into the self-forgetfulness of real worship. The young lady in velvet does not forget even for an instant that she is the social superior of the young woman in stuff; and the young gentleman is continuously conscious of the fit of his coat and the curl of his moustache. It is religion with its gloves on. Genuine religion wears no gloves.

The pulpit is about the greatest field for genius there is. No man has such fine opportunities as the preacher. And we never see grand congregations, such as that assembled in St. John's last Sunday, without lamenting that no man is there to turn the great occasion to account. It is vouchsafed to but a very few to have that magic power of touching hearts, beneath whose spell all consciousness of difference between man and man is lost, and no relationship is remembered except community of flesh and blood. It is one of the most wonderful things in a world of wonderful things—that mysterious power of genius to make men really brothers—with a word, or look, or gesture, to melt hearts of stone. And as it is wonderful, so is it rare. It is only once or twice in a lifetime—if it is so often—that one meets with it. It is only one or two amongst the millions, who have the great heart and the great voice to speak the word of God with power. It is power that is wanted; it is power that is wanting—power of voice, power of language, power of intellect, power of heart, power that with a mighty cry *can* shiver up the etiquettes of life, and get at human nature through them all.

There is no virtue left in these dead bones of ceremonies—these

repeatings of hacknied formularies—these repentings with last week's repentance—these prayings of stereotyped prayers. Mankind wants teaching to repent with real repentance and to pray with real prayers; and womankind, that virtue does not lie in going to church, and repeating creeds, and turning to the east, and bowing at the name of Christ; but in holy actions done, in noble feelings felt, in righteous loves and glorious scorns. There are great hearts and voices that can do this. There is in human creatures this electric power. It is not amongst us who make up the great mass of small humanity, but amongst God's great men it is. There are some tritons amongst us minnows. There are one or two—inspired of heaven—in whose hands we are wax; who, speaking *from* the heart speak *to* the heart, and mould us as they choose. Aye, wondrous as it sounds, there is that power in some men that could, for a moment, make even the young ladies of Broughton feel that there are more things in heaven and earth than the fit of a glove or the shade of a ribbon!

MANCHESTER SOCIETIES.

I.—THE SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

SOME eighteen years ago Canon Richson and Mr. Thomas Turner, aided by a few other gentlemen, succeeded in establishing the Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association. At that time the City Council did not trouble itself greatly about sanitary matters, and their apathy doubtless was the prime cause of the origin of the Sanitary Association. The professed object of the Association was twofold. Firstly, to teach the people themselves the rudiments of sanitary science and the elements of life; to show them in short the connection between cleanliness and health and uncleanliness and disease. Secondly and incidentally, the Association promised to help the people in their efforts by keeping the local authorities up to the mark in respect to the duties the Nuisances Removal, Public Health, and Municipal Acts made incumbent on them.

The income of the Society at first was some £450 a-year. Now it is barely £150. That the Association has done the State some service during the past eighteen years none can or will deny, but a great part of its money and a great part of its existence has been frittered away. True, the Bridgewater Canal has been cleansed, smoke has become perceptibly lessened, Queen Anne's Bounty Commissioners have been persuaded that baths in parsonage houses are necessities not luxuries, petitions to Parliament on the adulteration of food have been sent up, and Officers of Health have been appointed, all partially through the instrumentality of the Sanitary Association, but beyond this no foot-prints have been left on the sands of time. At first the two corporations seemed inclined to pay attention to the suggestions of the Association; now so inert has it become that Sir Joseph Heron can blandly remark that "some society calling itself the Sanitary Association has taken upon itself to criticize my evidence before the Sanitary Commission." Once the best men in the city belonged to and took part in the proceedings of this Association; now we believe it is hard to get a quorum together, and oftentime its decisions on most important topics are merely the opinions of some three or four gentlemen. Week by week, at great expense, it publishes long returns of sickness, but we never yet understood their value ourselves, nor have we ever met any one else who did. As records of the health of the district they are valueless. Their data is variable and uncertain, and they afford you no hint of any standard by which they can be measured. In the way of disease returns the only publications of the Association worth a straw are the charts, and these again are chiefly of use as measuring the intenseness of disease in the public practice of a few institutions.

Our criticisms are not meant unkindly. The Sanitary Association has work enough cut out for it to do, only it does not know how best to do it. The constitution of the association is radically wrong. Its affairs and debates are in the hands of a close committee, and not in the hands of the members themselves. If the Sanitary Association would only reform itself, taking the Statistical Society as a model, it would soon once more become a power. A committee would of course be wanted, but its functions would be purely business ones. The annual meeting is to be held in a few weeks, and if the society is to continue to exist the members must force on the committee some such radical change as we suggest. Another weak point with the Association is this—the non-admission of reporters. Except through a meagre emasculated annual report the public generally knows absolutely nothing concerning the doings of the committee. Some good men still cling to the society, and did the present members only work together, their power for good would be great. Under the existing *regime* the complaint that its opinions are merely the hobbies of individuals is too well-founded. Properly managed, a sanitary association can keep up attention to matters all important in themselves, but which otherwise would be ignored by our health committees. Again, a sanitary association ought to be neutral ground on which the conflicting interests of property-owners and Boards of Health can be amicably arbitrated, without detriment to the occupiers and with the least loss to the owners.

In 1859 the Association changed its system of management. In 1871, let it either change again and renew its youth, or put a period to its nearly useless existence by retiring from a field which it no longer cultivates or adorns.

SCRAPS FROM THE OLD CLASSICS.

"ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE."

Since life is a scene, and we players at best,
Why not suffer like men, or go in for the jest?

SYSTEMATIC BENEVOLENCE.

Lend Spunge a guinea! Ned you'd best refuse,
And give him half: sure half's enough to lose.

ON AN INVOLUNTARY DINER OUT.

"So kindly pressed by every friend,
"I ne'er can dine at home"—says Paul:
Egad, without a doit to spend,
He must dine out or not at all.

ON A COTTAGE.

Robbers, avaunt! Beneath this thatch
Stern Poverty keeps strictest watch.

ON AN AXE.

If you transgress, in me
An axe you see:
If innocent, you feel
A piece of steel.

MAKING HIS WILL.

Ask of thy distaff, wench, when I am dead,
For the best pittance in its scanty power:
And if a husband haply shall thee wed,
See that thy mother's virtues be thy dower.

ALAS!

Weeping came I, weeping go:
Read, O man, thy piteous doom—
Not a day without its woe
From the cradle to the tomb:
Ah! me, to brave this deal of teen,
Then fade, as all had never been!

A SAILOR'S EPITAPH ON A ROCK BY THE SEA-SHORE.

My bark went down:
But, my hearties, set sail,
Many another
Weathered the gale.

ON A STATUE OF A STATESMAN.

(Not in St. Ann's Square.)

Himself is mute: his image I
Look eloquently at you:
The statue is the orator,
The orator the statue.

A BACHELOR'S EPITAPH.

A. O cruel death!
B. Nay, kind: he that is ta'en
Was old in wisdom.
A. But his years how few!
Life's pleasure how he missed!
B. How 'scaped life's pain!
A. No wedded bliss—
B. No wedded woe he knew.

TO A BABBLER ON HIS PORTRAIT.

It holds its tongue—would you but hold your own
'Twere the best likeness that the world had known.

STREWING A GRANDAUGHTER'S GRAVE.

"What next, O death"? wails Ganny 'mid her prayers:
"There is no next to mocking these gray hairs."

ON A FONT IN A TEMPLE.

An thou be pure within,
One drop 's enough for thee:
For thee, O man of sin,
No water hath the Sea.

PRESBYTERIAN BIGOTRY.

FOR an exhibition of downright hard and fast bigotry, tyranny, and muzzled persecution, commend us to a Scottish Presbytery. Some time since the Rev. Dr. Norman Macleod, the well-known minister of the Barony Church, Glasgow, one of her Majesty's Chaplains, and editor of *Good Words*, got pulled over the coals by his Presbytery for enunciating his views regarding the first day of the week, which did not coincide exactly with the usual Sabbatarian notions adopted in the northern portion of Great Britain. In addition to this horrible heresy, the worthy Doctor piled on the agony by bluntly asserting that in the Scotch Kirk there was a vast amount of pure and unadulterated Judaism. This was more than flesh and blood could stand, so "Calvin's sons, Calvin's sons," seized their "sp'ritual guns," and forthwith —"admonished" the peccant divine.

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And bind him down wi' caution;
That stipend is a carnal weed
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Of course, they could take no further steps against Dr. Macleod, and had to content themselves with their ridiculous "admonishing:" a punishment which reminds us of that terrible penalty kept for recalcitrant members of the House of Commons—"naming" them by the Speaker.

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Leaving the frigid zone of Presbyterianism in the North, and coming to milder latitudes, we should have expected to have experienced less rigorous weather. Such, however, is not the case. Last week the Lancashire Presbytery met at Liverpool, when a violent storm arose. The Rev. R. H. Lundie moved "that this Presbytery disapprove and disavow the leading sentiment expressed in Mr. Gladstone's letter to Mr. Dease, and believes that England has no mission to preserve or protect the dignity of the Pope or his personal freedom or independence, in the discharge of his spiritual functions." In opposition to this resolution, the Rev. A. Rentoul moved the previous question, and said that he "did not consider it was the business of the Presbytery to take action in a matter of that kind. It was not their mission to support that old negative Protestantism which had done no good, and which had only been backbiting and reviling Popery and every establishment with which as Protestants they did not agree." In support of the amendment, the Rev. J. A. Gardiner, of Grosvenor Square Presbyterian Church, Manchester, and successor to the late Dr. Munro, said "he knew very little about politics, and had meddled as little as possible with them. He was prepared to sacrifice Protestantism to charity. (Sensation, and cries of Oh!) Would they succeed in making men's minds purer and better by stirring up strife which had caused so much enmity and bad blood? He only wished that his reverend brethren might go down, as some of the Roman Catholic priests went down, into the darkest lanes and ministered in the most wonderful way to dying souls, in places of wretchedness where he and his brethren would turn up their noses. (No, no, and cries of order.) The Roman Catholic ceremonial he disliked, but it had a soul of goodness in it. (Cries of No, no.) The Presbytery's sphere was not in the political world, but at home, in quiet daily work among their own people." This was a bombshell. The Rev. J. Cleland said "it was an uncommon thing to see two young brethren, the youngest in the Presbytery take up a position of that kind before their elders." The amendment was negatived by a majority of twenty-eight to two, and Mr. Rentoul and Mr. Gardiner were effectually snubbed and rebuked. Whether they will be "admonished" or not we cannot say, but if so, we daresay they will survive the ordeal.

THE DEAF AND DUMB.

ATTENDING meetings of the Deaf and Dumb is always to us a painful pleasure. Painful beauesc our own possession of the faculties of speech and hearing renders us susceptibly sensitive of their lack in others; and pleasurable because of the perfection with which other members of the body supply their places. Perhaps we are apt to become morbidly appreciative of the miseries of the deaf and dumb, forgetting that since they never enjoyed the use of their ears and tongues they can hardly estimate as we do the pleasures attendant upon the habitual exercise of their powers. John Bright, speaking of Richard Cobden, once said in the House of Commons, that he never knew how much he loved him till he lost him; and so it is with speech, sight, or hearing. To be fully appreciated they must have been loved and lost.

At the recent meetings of the Manchester Adult Deaf and Dumb Society, many thoughts struck us; chief among these was the very facial expressiveness of the speakers' hands. Some, not all, of the speakers could be almost understood by the mere mobility of their manual muscles; their hands laughed, or grew serious or emphatic as occasion demanded. It was at once evident that, just as with lingual speakers, oratory is an art to be acquired by the deaf and dumb. Another impression was the peculiar wierdness of the expression of the deaf and dumb. An anxious suspiciousness seemed to hold almost perpetual sway over their features. Who has not felt this when conversing in the presence of a deaf person? Rightly or wrongly, the impression conveyed is that your unhearing auditor is thinking the conversation has himself for its subject. Blind people, with all the awfulness of their rolling light-seeking eyes, are perpetually smiling. The kingdom of their mind seems to have become enlarged proportionately as the range of their vision has decreased, but with mutes anxiety is the chief feature.

Another interesting subject was raised by the Bishop's remarks anent their chaplain. Is it not somewhat strange that the Deaf and Dumb Society should have been the means of first breaking the ice round the Church's iron island in respect to titles for ordination. Had John Wesley only lived under our Bishop, he would have been granted a roving commission, which he earnestly prayed for, and the Wesleyans would have been conforming members of the Church to this day. Again the revival in Mr. Downing's person of the ancient diaconate will mark an epoch in the Church's history. Anciently the diaconate was a permanent office, not merely a stepping stone to the priesthood; and, as the Bishop said, it was the duty of deacons especially to seek out the poor, and to bring their wants before the churches.

repeatings of hacknied formularies—these repentings with last week's repentance—these prayings of stereotyped prayers. Mankind wants teaching to repent with real repentance and to pray with real prayers; and womankind, that virtue does not lie in going to church, and repeating creeds, and turning to the east, and bowing at the name of Christ; but in holy actions done, in noble feelings felt, in righteous loves and glorious scorns. There are great hearts and voices that can do this. There is in human creatures this electric power. It is not amongst us who make up the great mass of small humanity, but amongst God's great men it is. There are some tritons amongst us minnows. There are one or two—inspired of heaven—in whose hands we are wax; who, speaking *from* the heart speak *to* the heart, and mould us as they choose. Aye, wondrous as it sounds, there is that power in some men that could, for a moment, make even the young ladies of Broughton feel that there are more things in heaven and earth than the fit of a glove or the shade of a ribbon!

MANCHESTER SOCIETIES.

I.—THE SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

SOME eighteen years ago Canon Richson and Mr. Thomas Turner, aided by a few other gentlemen, succeeded in establishing the Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association. At that time the City Council did not trouble itself greatly about sanitary matters, and their apathy doubtless was the prime cause of the origin of the Sanitary Association. The professed object of the Association was twofold. Firstly, to teach the people themselves the rudiments of sanitary science and the elements of life; to show them in short the connection between cleanliness and health and uncleanliness and disease. Secondly and incidentally, the Association promised to help the people in their efforts by keeping the local authorities up to the mark in respect to the duties the Nuisances Removal, Public Health, and Municipal Acts made incumbent on them.

The income of the Society at first was some £450 a-year. Now it is barely £150. That the Association has done the State some service during the past eighteen years none can or will deny, but a great part of its money and a great part of its existence has been frittered away. True, the Bridgewater Canal has been cleansed, smoke has become perceptibly lessened, Queen Anne's Bounty Commissioners have been persuaded that baths in parsonage houses are necessities not luxuries, petitions to Parliament on the adulteration of food have been sent up, and Officers of Health have been appointed, all partially through the instrumentality of the Sanitary Association, but beyond this no footprints have been left on the sands of time. At first the two corporations seemed inclined to pay attention to the suggestions of the Association; now so inert has it become that Sir Joseph Heron can blandly remark that "some society calling itself the Sanitary Association has taken upon itself to criticize my evidence before the Sanitary Commission." Once the best men in the city belonged to and took part in the proceedings of this Association; now we believe it is hard to get a quorum together, and oftentime its decisions on most important topics are merely the opinions of some three or four gentlemen. Week by week, at great expense, it publishes long returns of sickness, but we never yet understood their value ourselves, nor have we ever met any one else who did. As records of the health of the district they are valueless. Their data is variable and uncertain, and they afford you no hint of any standard by which they can be measured. In the way of disease returns the only publications of the Association worth a straw are the charts, and these again are chiefly of use as measuring the intenseness of disease in the public practice of a few institutions.

Our criticisms are not meant unkindly. The Sanitary Association has work enough cut out for it to do, only it does not know how best to do it. The constitution of the association is radically wrong. Its affairs and debates are in the hands of a close committee, and not in the hands of the members themselves. If the Sanitary Association would only reform itself, taking the Statistical Society as a model, it would soon once more become a power. A committee would of course be wanted, but its functions would be purely business ones. The annual meeting is to be held in a few weeks, and if the society is to continue to exist the members must force on the committee some such radical change as we suggest. Another weak point with the Association is this—the non-admission of reporters. Except through a meagre emasculated annual report the public generally knows absolutely nothing concerning the doings of the committee. Some good men still cling to the society, and did the present members only work together, their power for good would be great. Under the existing *regime* the complaint that its opinions are merely the hobbies of individuals is too well-founded. Properly managed, a sanitary association can keep up attention to matters all important in themselves, but which otherwise would be ignored by our health committees. Again, a sanitary association ought to be neutral ground on which the conflicting interests of property-owners and Boards of Health can be amicably arbitrated, without detriment to the occupiers and with the least loss to the owners.

In 1859 the Association changed its system of management. In 1871, let it either change again and renew its youth, or put a period to its nearly useless existence by retiring from a field which it no longer cultivates or adorns.

SCRAPS FROM THE OLD CLASSICS.

"ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE."

Since life is a scene, and we players at best,
Why not suffer like men, or go in for the jest?

SYSTEMATIC BENEVOLENCE.

Lend Spunge a guinea! Ned you'd best refuse,
And give him half: sure half's enough to lose.

ON AN INVOLUNTARY DINER OUT.

"So kindly pressed by every friend,
"I ne'er can dine at home"—says Paul:
Egad, without a doit to spend,
He must dine out or not at all.

ON A COTTAGE.

Robbers, avaunt! Beneath this thatch
Stern Poverty keeps strictest watch.

ON AN AXE.

If you transgress, in me
An axe you see:
If innocent, you feel
A piece of steel.

MAKING HIS WILL.

Ask of thy distaff, wench, when I am dead,
For the best pittance in its scanty power:
And if a husband haply shall thee wed,
See that thy mother's virtues be thy dower.

ALAS!

Weeping came I, weeping go:
Read, O man, thy piteous doom—
Not a day without its woe
From the cradle to the tomb:
Ah! me, to brave this deal of teen,
Then fade, as all had never been!

A SAILOR'S EPITAPH ON A ROCK BY THE SEA-SHORE.

My bark went down:
But, my hearties, set sail,
Many another
Weathered the gale.

ON A STATUE OF A STATESMAN.

(Not in St. Ann's Square.)

Himself is mute: his image I
Look eloquently at you:
The statue is the orator,
The orator the statue.

A BACHELOR'S EPITAPH.

A. O cruel death!
B. Nay, kind: he that is ta'en
Was old in wisdom.
A. But his years how few!
Life's pleasure how he missed!
B. How 'scaped life's pain!
A. No wedded bliss—
B. No wedded woe he knew.

TO A BABBLER ON HIS PORTRAIT.

It holds its tongue—would you but hold your own
'Twere the best likeness that the world had known.

STREWING A GRANDAUGHTER'S GRAVE.

"What next, O death"? wails Ganny 'mid her prayers:
"There is no next to mocking these gray hairs."

ON A FONT IN A TEMPLE.

An thou be pure within,
One drop 's enough for thee:
For thee, O man of sin,
No water hath the Sea.

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TOWN TALK,

AND THINGS IN GENERAL.

THE WATCH COMMITTEE AND THE MAGISTRATES.

BOTH sides of this dispute are now before the public, and we think that the public will come to the same conclusion that we came to in our last number but one. The magistrates appear to have given an altogether wrong decision—and between ourselves and our readers, we don't think that altogether wrong decisions are by any means so rare in our courts as is generally taken for granted. The watch committee, in investigating a most serious charge against one of their servants and in fining him most righteously for most unjustifiable behaviour, became so strongly moved with the conviction that a very great and unfortunate blunder had been made by the magistrates that they could not refrain from ordering the officer to recoup the injured parties. In so doing, they were, not unnaturally and not discreditably, but clearly, wrong. It is no part of their business to redress injustices committed by third parties, and they cannot be astonished at the indignation of the magistrates. Would not they be indignant themselves if the members of the gas committee, say, became convinced they had improperly dismissed a constable, and volunteered to compensate the man? The fact is that public bodies have no business with anything except what they are appointed to do; and the watch committee have no more right to rectify magisterial errors than to send out missionaries to the South Pole. We cannot, however, regard the altercation that has taken place as altogether unfortunate, as it must result in an improvement in the way affairs are done in Bridge Street.

BULLYING BARRISTERS.

The community is much indebted to the Recorder of Manchester for the strictures which he last week passed upon the manner in which witnesses are bullied by the bar. The way in which some witnesses, intending no dishonesty, are treated by some barristers—and even by some members of the bench—is scandalous. To appear as a witness in a court of law is in nearly all cases a very disagreeable duty: and it is intolerable that to this should be added the almost certainty of being insulted by some members of the bar. Entrenched behind their privileges, some of these gentlemen seem to forget that they *are* gentlemen, and vent upon unhappy witnesses the rancour excited in their minds by the badness of their cases. In the case rebuked, the counsel seems to have so far forgotten decorum as to sneer at the witness's nationality. It is very satisfactory to know that the Recorder promptly censured such insufferable demeanour, adding what we are in one sense very sorry to be assured of, namely, that it is peculiar to the Manchester district. Counsel, when cross-examining, have got into a habit which we feel sure is improper, and which we should be glad to see the Recorder put down: they indulge in a running fire of commentary on the answers of the witness. Should the witness venture to reply, it is woe upon him! If the Recorder succeeds in effecting a reform in this respect, he will deserve still more the public gratitude. As for Mr. Torr, we recommend him to read an article on "The Profession of Advocacy," in the twelfth volume of *The Cornhill Magazine*. "And in the cross-examining of his opponent's witnesses, distinguishing between means which are really of a nature to elicit truth and such as are really of a nature to stifle it, he will sedulously avoid adopting the bullying, brow-beating tone so much in vogue in certain of our courts. It is undoubtedly the duty of a cross-examining counsel to expose perjury when perjury has been committed. But to act towards an ordinary adverse witness in the assumption that he is perjured is utterly unwarranted. In most cases it inflicts either needless or worse than needless pain, oftener driving him (the witness) to such a state that he can neither recollect the truth, nor utter it intelligibly." Many other barristers might peruse this article without loss to themselves and with gain to their clients.

THE COLLECTION OF TAXES.

Every payer of taxes and rates knows the intolerable nuisance of the existing methods of collection. What with the poor-rate, and highway-rate, and income-tax, and county rate, and water dues, and land tax, and house duty, and all the rest of the interminable legion, he never knows where to begin, when they end, how far they carry him, or when his miseries for the year are finally terminated. He will be ready, therefore, to welcome, as we do most heartily, a scheme prepared by the Overseers of Chorlton-upon-Medlock "for the better assessment and collection of local and imperial taxes," and by them laid before Mr. Goschen, the president of the Poor Law Board. The letter in which the plan is propounded, and which, in the form of a pamphlet, anybody may doubtless obtain on application to Mr. A. J. Bennett, at the Chorlton Town Hall, is a model of exposition, and the scheme shows remarkable administrative, we may almost say, statesmanlike ability. Briefly, the Overseers propose to place the assessment and collection of all taxes in the hands of district financial boards, three members of which shall be nominated by government, and the remaining nine elected by the ratepayers. The rates and taxes of every description due from a ratepayer in any year commencing on the first day of January and ending on the last day of December, to be plainly set forth on a single paper, and paid either at once or from time to time to a single collecting agency. The saving in the cost of collection is estimated at more than a million a year. The saving in vexation and weariness of spirit who can calculate? The scheme is so clear and simple, and would so surely prove economical and efficient, that it reads almost Utopian and altogether too good for realization. But if the Chorlton Overseers can only contrive to get it thoroughly well-known we do not despair of success.

THE QUAKERS AND THE WAR.

We desire to direct the instant attention of our readers to the noble work of charity undertaken by the Society of Friends in France. Fifteen members—women as well as men—are engaged at this moment in saving the non-combatant peasantry—victims of the war—from starvation; and in one district alone—Metz, and its immediate vicinity—ten thousand people are dependent upon the Society's fund and organization for their daily bread. In a passage of sustained and (for him) unaccustomed eloquence, Richard Cobden told us what the Quakers did during the Irish famine. "The whole world," he said, "hastened to contribute money and food. But a few courageous men left their homes, and penetrated to the remotest glens and bogs of the west coast of the stricken island, to administer relief with their own hands. To say that they found themselves in the valley of the shadow of death would be but an imperfect image—they were in the charnel house of a nation. In the midst of a scene which no field of battle ever equalled in danger, in the number of its slain, or the sufferings of the survivors, these men moved as calm and undismayed as though they had been in their own homes. * * And who were these brave men? To what gallant corps did they belong? They were Quakers. If you would know what heroic actions they performed, you must enquire from those who witnessed them. You will not find them recorded in the volume published by themselves—for Quakers write no bulletins of their victories." What the Society did then in Ireland, it is doing now in France. They have raised more than twenty-five thousand pounds among themselves, of which £1250 has been subscribed in Manchester; but so great is the need, and the urgency is so imminent that they have been impelled to extend their appeal to others outside the pale of the Society. We would ask our readers to read the impressive and pathetic details contained in the modest reports of the executive committee, copies of which may be obtained from the honorary secretaries in this city, and we shall be very much mistaken if the result is not a substantial addition to the War Victims' Fund.

MANCHESTER ARTISTS IN LONDON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SPHINX.

Sir,—I have read with some regret the paragraph in last week's *Sphinx*, entitled "Manchester Artists in London," for although I think it very desirable that our local art-work as exhibited in London should be recognised here, I certainly object to the extracts chosen in this case as being merely sweeping assertions, unworthy of repetition, and unfair to the artists criticised. I was not aware that the London *Guardian* held any position in the way of art criticism, or that it was an authority on any subjects beyond "convocation," while in the case of the *Saturday Review*, I am sure that the article you quote can do little to enhance the reputation of a paper which has the credit, as its chief characteristic, of

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being generally abusive, and will only irritate those who desire that the press should in all ways aid artists by giving them kindly and temperate advice and not vituperation. To declare that one of Mr. Shields's drawings is only fit for a menagerie, and of the "signboard school," may be clever: but as the reviewer gives no reason for his statements, I can merely say, knowing Mr. Shields's work well, that it is a wanton and uncalled for piece of impertinence, and unworthy of a paper having any pretension to seriousness. The same fault is visible throughout the article, except in the case of Mr. Collier, who obtains great praise and deserves it; but the reason given is simply ridiculous, as all painters in water colours well know. My reason for writing this is that your readers may not imagine that all artists accept those criticisms as gospel, and to express surprise that you should publish them without comment as they are so adverse to the opinions on art hitherto expressed in the *Sphinx*.—I am, yours obediently,

A PAINTER.

[Our quotations, for reasons given, were without bias; in fact, we were merely in the position of recorders and entirely and inferentially neutral. If we had met with any opinions of an opposite character we should have given them. A Painter (who sends his name and is, we are bound to say, wholly disinterested in the matter) would have served his purpose better, we apprehend, by substituting for his own vague counter-assertions the dicta of some critical authority—journal or individual—who had *seen* the drawings. Meanwhile, the comments he has thought fit to pass upon the London *Guardian* and the *Saturday Review* only serve to show his own ignorance of two publications which are deservedly the pride of English journalism. The *Guardian*, though professedly a Church organ, is indisputably the best weekly *news*-paper published in this country; its musical criticisms have no rival; and the sedulous attention it bestows upon affairs artistic should at least save it from an artist's sneers, however much he may dissent from its conclusions. It is almost more inexcusable to say of the *Saturday Review* that its "chief characteristic" is general abuse.—EDITOR.]

NARCOTISM.

Two sad deaths from over doses of morphia—one a surgeon at the Infirmary, the other the wife of a surgeon in the country—have painfully drawn attention to the dangers of self-treatment. Pain is hard to bear, and neuralgic pain is at times unbearable, but narcotics should never be resorted to unless under circumstances which allow of their effect being watched. Unlike the irritant poisons, narcotics act with snake-like subtlety, and even when fatally in their embrace, the victim is too spell-bound to attempt to save himself. The brain is asleep, or else in dreamland. Some of this class of poisons are so enchanting in their effects as to have earned among the Indians the names of "Dream producer," "Enchanting delight," and the like. The quickness with which sub-cutaneous injection relieves pain, the ease with which the operation is performed, and the freedom after ill effects, such as sickness and headache, have rendered it one of the most useful of modern surgical inventions. But in exact proportion with all the above excellences is its danger, unskillfully or carelessly used. The stomach may oftentimes be emptied ere all the poison has done its work; but once inject the skin and no power can withdraw the deadly fluid. These two unfortunate cases ought to make the careless careful. Is it not, too, a curious psychological study to imagine the moment when dreams cease and new life begins?

[STUDIES IN NATURAL HISTORY.]

THE OMNIBUS.

AMONGST the various tests of gentility which a perverse and artificial generation has set up for itself, there is, perhaps, not one which so articulates the supreme snob as that test which ordains that you should not ride in an omnibus. To the swell of large capacity in social tumidity, and small capacity in purse, attributes not unfrequently found together, there is this prime disadvantage in an omnibus—namely, that it is a ready-money transaction, and, as such, loathsome to our tumid friend, who, nevertheless, is far too cunning to admit that, but refers his objection to the extremely dirty "koppah" wherewith he would be compelled to soil the gloves for which Mr. Hornblow will never be paid except through the intervention of the sheriff. The offensiveness of "koppah" to this ricketty personage compels him to go to the livery-stable keeper, for what is called job work, where, again, as livery keeper well knows, the inconvenience of ready money is not encountered by the swell; any money at all will only be got out of him by hard compression, but of ready money he knows not the meaning, and to think of anything of the sort would only show that you associated with the "lowah" classes, or, in all probability, belonged to a co-operative "stowah," which must be an awful "bowah," whatever Mr. Oliver Heywood may say to the contrary.

I am not sure the junior members of a certain club did not once upon a time determine that they would never ride in an omnibus, as being *infra. dig.*, and unlike the army and the late Earl of Cardigan. Mr. Cobden let himself down dreadfully in snob estimation when he told them once at a Guildhall meeting that in coming there in an omnibus he had had some conversation about the Russian war with a person to whom he had never been introduced. The snob could not make this out at all, except on the hypothesis that Manchester people were not very particular.

But I assure you that we have been gradually getting particular since, if we were not so when the great Freetrader was alive, and I think that shortly there will not be a genteeler place in the world than Manchester, and that very soon there will be no person pretending to gentility and the upper classes who will bemean himself—as the housemaids say—by riding in an omnibus. There is, I think, a certain amount of social risk attending such an enterprise, as a friend of the Bishop insinuated the other day, when he told his Diocesan that you could not tell what sort of people there might be in an omnibus, and that so he would advise the right reverend prelate to keep out. I would advise the Bishop to keep out too, though not for the same reason. I am a great believer in exercise on foot, and any man who can do his four miles an hour, as I have seen the Bishop do easily, even in a crowded street, attended by a venerable dignitary of the diocese, who, in order to keep up, was obliged to adopt a sort of archidiaconal trot, ought always to walk from his palace to his Registry and back again, if he wants to keep up the sane mind in the sane body, the ruddy face, and the evident elasticity of spirits which in the Bishop's case evidently so much tend to lighten the heaviest labours.

I hope it was not a *clergyman* who told the Bishop inferentially that he had better not ride in an omnibus. If it were I could never bear to hear that man preach a sermon or offer a prayer. I do most devoutly hope that the friend referred to at the meeting at Crawshawbooth was not a clergyman. There are some evidences that he was not; perhaps they are not conclusive, but I lay hold of them eagerly. It is unlikely that the Bishop would have asked a clergyman's advice upon such a matter. Again, a clergyman would not have said, "You don't know what sort of persons you may meet there," but he would have divided them, like the heads of a discourse, into three classes; firstly, secondly, and thirdly, and would have proceeded thus:—"My dear lord,—As you have asked my advice about the omnibus, I will take the liberty of offering a few observations. The vehicle is useful for laymen, who, as your lordship will see from their appearance, and the way in which they scowl at one another as they get in, are a little lower than the angels. As your lordship gazes at the three poor animals who drag the vehicle of mixed pickles, I mean persons, and behold the feet of the quadrupeds unable to grip the slippery ice of the chaussée, your lordship will have another illustration of the text, 'The

whole creation groaneth and travailleth?' Take then the driver: how do we know what his sentiments are? Judging from the way in which he's wrapped up in convolutions of wrappers and tarpauline, he is in all likelihood a hard-shell Baptist. I should not care about asking the driver what he is, as it might give rise to unpleasantness, but supposing him to belong to the hard-shellers, would your lordship give an indirect sanction to that indurated communion by permitting yourself to ride behind one of them—he being the pilot? Similarly, as respects the guard, my lord, I should have grave doubts as to his orthodoxy. From the greetings which that young man receives from nearly all the servant girls on the route, many of whom seem to regard him as the apple of their eyes, I should be inclined to suspect him of Mormonistic tendencies. Would your lordship be inclined to sanction a winking guard? Oh, *lumen Ecclesiæ*, beware! Hard-shells before, Mormons behind, what can the interior of the vehicle be but a hot-bed of Dissent? Do you remember Hugh Mason's sherry—a dry, almost bitter Manzanilla? The slight twang of sulphur in it, they say, is attributable to the brimstone with which the young vines are dressed, but for myself I charitably attribute the sulphur taste to the doctrinal peculiarities of the entertainer. In like manner should your lordship, in going to town, use an omnibus full of phosphorescent Nonconformists, the effect upon Mr. Burder, Mr. Ryder, and any curates that might be hanging about St. James's Square, would be most lamentable. Besides, what would the Archbishop say—that proud, ecclesiastical Hidalgo—if any of the prelates of the province of York were to be caught in an omnibus? Might he not fairly conclude that it would be ninepins next?"

And so on, and so on. Whoever the gentleman may have been to whom the bishop applied for advice about these vehicles, of him we may say, whether layman or parson, in the words of the old Romans, "nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit;" which means, "no one can always give his bishop sapient advice about omnibuses."

THE PRIZE PICTURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SPHINX.

SIR,—Your article on the Heywood Prize Picture is a mild and forbearing answer to the letter it contraverts, and a complete vindication of the picture in question. Where objections raised are based on purely personal feeling—where condemnation of motives is and can only be a matter of sentiment—where no arguments or reasons can be adduced (as is the case in Mr. Shields's letter) it ought surely to be obvious that newspaper publicity is not a thing to be sought after. The letter of Mr. Shields obtained all the prominence and weight attached to leading articles, and this significant fact accounts in some measure for the comparative immunity it has enjoyed. But a more cogent reason is—whatsoever may be the value attached to the impressions of an authority like Mr. Shields—the immodesty of suggesting to hundreds of simple and pure-minded people, an impure intention in a picture where none would have otherwise been looked for or suspected. Mr. Shields has done this, and it was done some weeks ago in a letter from Mr. M'Connel to Sir William Fairbairn, the president of the council of the Royal Institution. But the last-named writer, coarser in his insistance on the odiousness of the artist's motive than Mr. Shields, was wanting in technical knowledge, and attenuated his case by denying to the picture, in a most absurd fashion, any artistic merit. Mr. Shields of course avoids this mistake, but is, despite his sincerity, unfortunate in the issue he has raised; and his harshness and injustice are singularly at odds with his known unselfish and generous disposition.

Accompanying his letter is a protest of thirteen signatures, two of which belong to esquires—no less. Without indulging in speculations about the rarity of such autographs, it may not be amiss to say why there is a certain sort of unsoundness in this matter. One of the thirteen, *not* an esquire, had no knowledge of the use which was about to be made of the protest, and disapproves entirely of the fashion in which his name has been dragged into the columns of a newspaper. Another, also *not* an esquire, but one of some six or seven having claims to be classed as artists, is the proprietor of scruples strong enough—not to say morbid—to prevent him attending his life class, on occasions when the female nude is the subject of study. And Mr. Shields himself, however strongly he may now assert his tolerance of the nude, *per se*, must be asked to remember that his toleration dates from no very distant period.

The unjust and ungentlemanly abuse (it is not criticism) of Mr. Shields's drawings, by the pseudo critics of some of the London papers, does not seem to have taught him a lesson of forbearance, and one is astonished to find that he of all men should have adopted so precisely similar a line of attack—denunciation without argument.—I am, yours truly,

HONI SOIT.

[FROM A NATURALIST'S NOTEBOOK.]

THE HARE.

THE moorlands and stubbles, the downs and heathy uplands of Merry England, yield only a single species of hare to the observation of the Naturalist or the pursuit of the sportsman. Although the general appearance of this animal—*Lepus timidus*—is so well known we must still describe it. The body is large, compressed, and deep; the neck very short; the head of moderate size, convex above, broad and obtuse in front, the nose very depressed; lips tumid and separated by a deep incision; the eyes large, prominent, and situated laterally.

It is the business of the Naturalist to note and methodize external forms and internal organizations; it is his pleasure, however, to visit nature in her more quiet scenes, and observe how the objects of his study live the lives given them for their happiness and man's advantage. Of all our wild creatures, the hare probably is the sweetest and most gentle. From sunset to sunrise, she glides noiselessly as a shadow over down, meadow, and cornfield, cropping here and there the youngest blade of grass or corn, and the most delicate morsels of clover. Round her, whether at home or abroad, the pure air for ever plays, for when after her nocturnal rambles she returns to her home, she seeks little shelter beyond what the bare earth and the blue sky afford. In fact, her "form" is but a spot worn bare by the pressure of her body, and into this seemingly unprotected nest she steals so softly and sits so quietly, that the growth of the grass, heath, or fern, at every point except the entrance, is undisturbed even by a single stalk, and so forms a kind of bower for the lady of the mansion. The hare is not gregarious, but a silent, solitary creature—a sort of Carmelite nun, of nature's own order. On the coast of Sussex, we once heard the best sportsman it has been our happiness to know, say that one or more hare warrens existed, in which the animals burrowed like rabbits. The tale dated some sixty or seventy years back, and the narrator at the time was a gay young dragoon, not a grey matter-of-fact observer. We ourselves never knew our pet rodent do anything that was not fair and above-board, nor did we ever find one of the family in permanent possession of any underground house whatsoever. Cuvier's second division of the Leporidæ contains, amongst other species, the *Lepus pusillus* or ground hare of the Russians, but this animal with its taper nose, stiff bristly whiskers, and short rounded ears, looks more like a peaceable rat than an ill-used English hare, and its small size helps to favour the idea. The usual weight of a full grown hare is from seven to eight pounds. Those bred and fostered on Salisbury Plain are somewhat larger, nine or ten pounds not being uncommon, whilst one is noticed in *London Magazine*, which attained the unusual weight of thirteen pounds and a half ounce.

When before hounds the hare constantly takes the water, taught by a wondrous instinct, probably, that by so doing she leaves no trench[ant] scent to lead the pursuers on her track. When coursed she has no [re]source for deliberate artifice; if she cannot either by doubling or speed [es]cape the greyhounds she must die. No redskin on the war-path practises more arts to hide his trail than does the hare. Naturalists and sports[men] men give us endless instances of their experience of the instinct which this timid flying creature exhibits when pursued by her foes. Fouilloux says, "I have seen a hare so cunning that as soon as it [had]

the huntsman's horn it started from its form, and though at the distance of a quarter of a league from it, leaped to a pond, and then hid itself in some rushes in its centre, and so escaped the pursuit of the dogs." "I think we have changed the hare," is a common remark in the hunting-field. The stag when chased on Exmoor often joins the herd, and so transfers the pursuit to another, and the old French author already quoted tells us "I have seen a hare after being hunted for two hours dislodge another hare and take possession of her form." From the knowledge that the footsteps of other animals distract the scent, our hare often joins flocks of sheep and loiters and listens amongst them till the music of the pack grows louder and louder, and once more sends her flying on her way. The top of a wall, the bed of a brook, are often sought for the purpose of throwing her foes off the scent, and rivers that bar her progress must be broad and rapid indeed. But who can grudge her such wiles? Poor, frightened creature, she cannot turn to bay like the fox or the badger, and sink her vengeful fangs in some enemy's throat. She can but fly, and when caught utter a shrill, heart-rending scream, and then die. We once heard that cry, and it cured our rising love of coursing. We had been invited to attend the match, and started in the early dawn of a still February morning, to walk some eight or nine miles to the ground. Not liking our company, we strolled to the summit of steep and abrupt knoll that commanded an uninterrupted view of the country for miles round. Hardly had we reached the top before the first hare was started. Straight as an arrow she made for what nature told her was 'vantage ground to her. Scarce four feet from her haunches lay the greyhounds.

> Nor farther might the quarry strain,
> Nor nearer might the dogs attain.

We watched them as they flew over the meadows. Now they gained the bottom of the hill, and we could see the agonized glances with which the terrified animal seemed to measure her distance from the pursuers. Still she held her own gallantly till the crest was won, and then her lead was gradually reduced to three feet—two feet—a single foot—her strength was gone; she had done her best; her foes were too strong for her, and then came the bitter cry already mentioned. We had changed sides considerably during that race for life, and our sympathies were all with the weaker side. As she paused about a yard to the right, we made a dash at her with some indistinct idea of picking her up. In a moment we seemed smitten by a thunderbolt, and were conscious of rolling over and over, somehow or other indescribably mixed up with two breathless demons of dogs. Fortunately we escaped injury, and got our feet in time to see poor puss glide across the meadow beyond, and gain the shelter of a wood. It was still early in the day, but we had enjoyed quite enough coursing; and limped home with battered shins as best we might, solacing ourselves with the thought that we had earned honourable scars in defending the weak against the strong.

"Regular habits" are practised and inculcated by all wise and good men; they seem, however, to advance the happiness of the lords of the creation more than the interests of some of the inferior animals. Our English hare, for example, keeps eminently regular hours, and dies a martyr to routine. She quits the shelter of the thicket, or the seclusion of her form in the open, as twilight falls, and follows the old familiar path to her feeding grounds. But she does not move on her way unobserved. The loitering ploughman or the early shepherd, mark the "creeps" in the hedges through which she passes, and should he chance to possess poaching tendencies, a wire soon ends her wanderings. We are noticed with lingering affection our favourite as she roams the fields. In confinement she often performs for the pleasure of spectators and the profit of her master—drums on a tambourine, exhibits as "puss in boots," fires a pistol, smokes a pipe, and does many other things terrible to her retiring and gentle nature. A performing hare is indeed an object deserving our pity. Every one has heard of Cowper's hares. The gentle bard became their friend and companion, and won their confidence. One of these creatures soon grew so familiar, to quote the poet's words, "that she would leap into my lap; raise herself on her hind feet, and bite the hair from my temples. She suffered me to take her up and carry her about in my arms, and more than once has fallen asleep on my knee."

We must now glance hastily at the two other species of hares found in these kingdoms: the *Lepus Hibernicus*, and the Alpine hare, the *Lepus variabilis*. The Earl of Derby appears to have been the first who drew particular attention to the former, which was shortly after described in the Proceedings of the Zoological Society, by Mr. Yarrell, in 1833. The following appear to be the principal differences of character: "The Irish hare is somewhat larger; the head is rather shorter; the ears are even shorter than the head, whilst those of her English sister are fully an inch longer. The limbs are proportionately rather shorter, and the hinder legs do not much exceed the forelegs in length. The fur, also, is uniformly and remarkably different, more resembling that of the rabbit in length and colour." We do not entirely agree with the foregoing description; but Mr. Yarrell is an authority. The reader may see hundreds of these brown and delicious creatures any day during the summer season in our markets and game shops, and will be able to form his own opinion.

The Alpine hare, *Lepus variabilis*, is the last of our series. This species changes the colour of its coat with the season. The fur, which is thick and soft, is grey in the summer, intermixed with silky hairs of yellowish brown, whilst the under parts are grey. As winter approaches the coat gradually becomes white. These hares are sufficiently common in the Scotch Highlands. We would fain attend to the toilette of this daughter of the hills: mark how she changed her dress as autumn deepened into winter; and how, when the snows were passed, she came forth to meet the spring in a new and tasteful habit of brown and grey. But a lady's toilette is a long and intricate matter, far too long to be described by a gossiping Naturalist, who has already outstayed his time.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS ON 'CHANGE.

8.—CASTE.

IN the eye of the law all men are said to be equal. In the eyes of the proprietors of the Manchester Royal Exchange, all subscribers, be they "great luminaries" or "small fry"—to quote a phrase which has become classic upon those boards of barter—are alike. A dealer in cotton sweepings or in "picking sticks" receives and is entitled to as many privileges and as much consideration from that mysterious and unseen body, the Exchange Committee, as Omnium the great banker, Panjandrum the merchant, or Polyspindles the leviathan cotton spinner. Justice is the aim and end of the law. Dividends are the consummation to be attained by the board of directors, presided over by that estimable gentleman, Mr. Murray Gladstone.

The free-and-easy days of management, when subscribers were few, when old gentlemen sat downstairs, reading the papers over the fire, and when sundry opulent merchants and manufacturers never thought of paying any subscription for years together, have long passed away. To these has succeeded a period of active, if not fussy, surveillance, highly creditable, no doubt, to the energy of the officials, who, if they sometimes show a zeal without discretion by asking the same person three times within the same number of weeks whether he is a subscriber, have nevertheless occasionally bagged some black game in the shape of malefactors, who have tried to use the room without paying, or have shown confused notions about *meum* and *tuum*, connected with newspapers, magazines, and umbrellas. The old *laisser faire* system, which virtually recognized caste in the frequenters of the room, and admitted strangers, clergymen, officers of the garrison, star actors, Liverpudlians, and almost anyone with a good coat on his back, without asking any questions, has long since exploded along with protection to the British farmer, vain dreams about perpetual European peace, the absolute necessity of subscribers shaving close, wearing on 'Change swallow-tailed coats and chimney-pot hats, and other obsolete fallacies. At one time the boards were nearly as free to strangers as the Liverpool flags; but time and the prodigious extension of trade have altered all that, and anyone who passes the doors to seek an interview with the greatest potentate there, does so at his peril.

Caste receives no official recognition from the Exchange Committee and their servants. In this sense, among the six thousand subscribers, one man is as good as another so long as he pays his subscription and

conducts himself with propriety. It would be as well, however, that the old rule which was observed even in the free and easy days, that a subscriber who had suspended payment should not appear on 'Change until he had settled with his creditors, should be still adhered to. Caste is by no means an unknown or defunct principle among the subscribers themselves. The presence of an inflated humbug, who has been carrying on a spurious and illegitimate trade, and has suddenly collapsed like an exploded windbag—the presence of such a person, before he has even been whitewashed, is an offence to the other subscribers, particularly his creditors, and is naturally resented by them. A man may fail from misfortune and circumstances quite beyond his control, as he may come to grief by his own reckless speculations and systematic swindling. But in either case, to ignore failure and the inability to fulfil engagements is wrong in principle, and injurious to the whole commercial system. When a person engaged in business stops payment he necessarily loses caste. Nobody possessed of right feeling would desire to crush an individual or deprive him of the opportunity of retrieving his fortunes. It is, however, an act of very bad taste, to say the least of it, on the part of an insolvent, to present himself on 'Change before he has got a settlement. Happily there are instances of parties who have been obliged to suspend payment, but, after having settled with their creditors, have at a subsequent period voluntarily paid their creditors every farthing of deficiency, including interest. Such persons are deservedly held in great estimation on 'Change, while others who may have compounded with their creditors, and who have again made large fortunes, but totally ignored their previous career, never regain the caste which they have lost. Commercially speaking, they may be trusted, courted, and treated with servile adulation, but morally and socially they are despised. A commercial magnate living in affluence and luxury, but who has not paid twenty shillings in the pound, is a much more despicable object than the poor devil of a tradesman who has once gone down and never been able to get his head above water again.

We once knew a small town containing a population of about fifteen hundred inhabitants, the society of which was said by the natives versed in such matters to be divided into fifteen different sets or classes. Commencing with the great territorial potentate who owned half the county and whose principal seat lay at the outskirts of the borough, the population was divided and sub-divided into various coteries merging into each other, from the great, great man, the representative of majesty, down through various strata of *custos rotulorum*, sheriffs, magistrates, clergy, physicians, attorneys, retired tradesmen, schoolmasters, shopkeepers, wheelwrights, custom-house officers, and sea-faring men. Mrs. Gaskell in her charming little book, *Cranford*, has given a most faithful and entertaining picture of this sort of thing. In a great commercial community like Manchester, the line of demarcation between different grades and classes of society cannot be drawn with that precision and rigidity which are conspicuous in small pettifogging towns. Whether it be for good or evil, for moral cleansing or defilement, all are more or less touched with the commercial pitch. Thus, in that compound, made up of heterogeneous elements, and known by the name of Society, we find clergy, professional men, bankers, merchants, cotton-spinners, calico-printers, warehousemen, and traders of all sorts, mingling freely together. To paraphrase an apostolic saying, merchandise is honourable in all, and barter undefiled; but shoddymongers and goods-adulterators will meet with their deserts. Some branches of business are more dignified than others, just as in the law or in medicine certain practitioners by virtue of their practice are held in less estimation than others. The equality which subsists on 'Change among the various subscribers does not exist out of doors. Some lines of business are so objectionable and besmirched with dirt and corruption that an honest man instinctively shrinks from contact with them, and feels that he would lose not only caste but self-respect if he had anything to do with them. Some branches of business have become so sunk in corruption that it is almost impossible to gain an honest living in them. Shoddymonger and Cloth-adulterator may accumulate wealth, but socially they are not held in the same estimation as the honest trader. Neither shoddymonger nor the whole tribe of adulterating traders, fenters, false packers, invoice salters, short weighters, cutters, yarn dampers, and cheats in general, are many degrees removed from the class of traders known in Lancashire as "mouters," a familiar name given to a rascally set of dealers now nearly extinct, who bought yarns surreptitiously from factory operatives, and asked no questions.

Wealth unquestionably gives a man power and a certain position which otherwise he would be without. Commercially speaking, a wealthy manufacturer may be A one on 'Change, while out of doors he may be a person of no consequence or influence whatever. A manufacturer may be, and frequently is, a man of education, wealth, culture, and every social virtue, but he may also be as ignorant as a pig, and as grovelling and sensual as that animal. Such specimens are frequent; rich men without one particle of culture and good breeding about them. Mere wealth can no more make a man a gentleman than can poverty degrade an honest man.

A prince can make a belted knight,
A marquis, duke, and a' that,
But an honest man's aboon his might,
Guid faith he mauna fa' that!

Of late years cotton spinners and manufacturers have taken a more prominent position in the country than they did previously, and have been sent up to parliament naturally and as a matter of course along with landed proprietors, lawyers, and soldiers. With a few brilliant exceptions they have cut no great figure in parliament, but they have taken up a respectable position and have long ceased to be looked upon as interlopers or intruders. In Disraeli's *Coningsby*, published in 1844, the author gives an amusing instance of this exploded prejudice. When old Lord Monmouth went to Eton Montem, he sent his grandson an invitation by Mr. Rigby to bring as many friends to dinner as he liked.

"There is another fellow I should like to ask very much," said Coningsby, "I should like to ask Millbank."

"Millbank!" said Mr. Rigby, a little excited; and then he added, "Is that a son of Lady Albina Millbank?"

"No; his father is a Lancashire manufacturer."

"By no means," exclaimed Mr. Rigby, quite agitated; "there is nothing that Lord Monmouth dislikes so much as Manchester manufacturers, and particularly if they bear the name of Millbank. It would make Lord Monmouth quite ill—quite upset him."

Only fancy such sentiments as these at the present day, when manufacturers take seats in the Cabinet as a matter of course. Nevertheless, there is a great deal of the spirit of caste in trade. Pig-iron still looks askance at tenpenny nails, and hogsheads of grease and lard at halfpenny candles. Wholesale and retail have not yet met together, nor have cotton and gin-spinning embraced each ohter. A menial and servile occupation will only attract people of mean and servile dispositions. Trades with disagreeable surroundings repel people with refined instincts. There are hundreds of men in business who lead laborious lives and make very scanty profits who would consider it a degradation to keep a score or two of vaults for the sale of spirituous liquors, and half poison their fellow citizens by the sale of bad beer, notwithstanding small risks and large profits.

Socially, in commercial circles, as in other classes of society, a great deal of deference is paid to caste. Even mere wealth, naked and unadorned, has its devotees and votaries; but this is an idol as enervating and degrading as was the image which Nebuchadnezzar the king had set up. If there be any truth in the poet's saying—

From yon blue heavens above us bent
The grand old gardener and his wife
Smile at the claims of long descent,

how much more must our first parents be moved to melancholy mirth at the spectacle of a man's sole claim to distinction being merely money.

ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH.—In the Quondam Chorister's letter last week, a line was accidently omitted which somewhat obscured the meaning of a sentence near the close. It should read thus:—"In discussing right or wrong doing, our usual and ordinary behaviour ought to be looked at, for if we are continually going back for antecedents we can only make ourselves and others very miserable."

GOOD HOUSE COAL to be had at 48, GRANBY ROW, at 7d. per Cwt.
BEST, 8d. per Cwt. Carted one mile and a half.

STATEMENT OF DETAILS AT JAMES LOWE'S GREAT ANNUAL SALE CONTINUED.

British and Foreign Lace Department.
Continued.

120 Ladies' French Cambric Handkerchiefs, trimmed Real Lace. Sale price 4s 6d, 5s 6d, 6s 11d, usual price 6s 6d, 9s 6d, 10s 6d
250 Real Honiton Point Handkerchiefs. Sale price 6s 11d to 45s
350 Real Honiton Lace Collars, new shape. Sale price 1s 9½d, 2s 7½d, 2s 11½d, to 12s 6d, usual prices 2s 6d, 3s 6d, 3s 11d, to 14s 6d
1,200 Yards of Real Honiton Point Lace. Sale price 1s 10½d to 14s 6d
2,400 Yards of Real White Maltese, Thread, and Buckingham Pillow Lace. Sale price 4½d to 6s 11d
2,500 Yards Real Black Guipure and French Laces. Sale price 4d to 12s 6d per yard, usual price 5½d to 14s 6d
A Manufacturer's Stock of Nottingham and French Applique Lace Falls, which we shall offer at the following prices during the sale:—

Lot No. 1.—120 Dozen	.....	Sale price 6½d
" 2.—150 Dozen	.....	Sale price 8½d
" 3.—100 Dozen	.....	Sale price 11½d
" 4.— 50 Dozen	.....	Sale price 1s 6½d

100 Dozen New Gipsy-shape Falls. Sale price 9½d to 6s 6d each
The entire Valuable Stock of Real Honiton, Brussels, Valenciennes, Maltese, Guipure, and Imitation Laces, Re-marked at a Great Reduction in Prices during the Sale

Ladies' Irish Lawn Handkerchief Department.

2,500 Doz. Irish Lawn Handkerchiefs will be sold at the following extraordinary prices during the sale:—

6s 11½d the Half Dozen	2s 9d the Half Dozen
1s 2d the Half Dozen	3s 3d the Half Dozen
1s 4½d the Half Dozen	3s 6d the Half Dozen
1s 7½d the Half Dozen	3s 9d the Half Dozen
1s 10½d the Half Dozen	4s 3d the Half Dozen
2s 1½d the Half Dozen	6s 9d to 10s 6d the Half Doz.
2s 4½d the Half Dozen	

500 Dozen Machine Hemmed and Washed. Sale Price:

1s 5½d the Half Dozen	3s 9d the Half Dozen
1s 7½d the Half Dozen	4s 0d the Half Dozen
1s 10½d the Half Dozen	4s 6d the Half Dozen
2s 1½d the Half Dozen	5s 0d the Half Dozen
2s 4½d the Half Dozen	5s 3d the Half Dozen
2s 7½d the Half Dozen	6s 3d the Half Dozen
2s 6d the Half Dozen	6s 9d to 12s 6d the Half Doz.
3s 6d the Half Dozen	

650 Dozen Hemstitched ¼in., ⅜in., and ½in., hems. Sale price:—

2s 6d the Half Dozen	6s 3d the Half Dozen
3s 3d the Half Dozen	6s 9d the Half Dozen
3s 9d the Half Dozen	7s 9d the Half Dozen
3s 3d the Half Dozen	8s 3d the Half Dozen
3s 9d the Half Dozen	9s 3d the Half Dozen
10s 6d to 15s the Half Dozen	

We beg to call special attention to the above extraordinary purchase of Irish Lawn Handkerchiefs, which are of the best make, and are perfectly square in shape

Sewed Muslin Department.

Several Hundred Pounds' worth of Real Madiera Embroidery in Edgings, Scollops, and Insertions, consisting of 2,500 yards. Sale price from 7½d per yard
A Large Manufacturer's Stock of Fine Scotch Needlework in Edgings, Scollops, and Insertions, will be sold at the following prices during the sale:—

Lot 1—2,500 Yards. Sale price	2½d per yard
Lot 2—5,000 Yards. Sale price	3½d per yard
Lot 3—3,500 Yards. Sale price	4½d per yard
Lot 4—4,200 Yards. Sale price	5½d per yard
Lot 5—8,000 Yards. Sale price..6½d to 2s 11d	per yard

1,500 Yards of Wheel Insertion. Sale price 3½d per yard
The above Goods are much under regular value

Linen Set Department.

150 Dozen Ladies' Embroidered Linen Sets and Ties (Manufacturers' Samples), at less than Half-price
,8 Dozen Ladies' Embroidered Muslin Ties. Sale price 6½d, usual price 11½d
37 Dozen Ladies' Embroidered Muslin Ties, Sale price 11½d, usual price 1s 6d
250 Dozen Ladies' Nilsson Sets. Sale price 9½d to 3s 11d
150 Dozen Ladies' Embroidered Muslin Sleeves (New Shape). Sale price 1s 11½d to 7s 11d
150 Dozen Scotch Needlework Chemisettes. Sale price 11½d to 3s 11d

Silk Department.

Black Silks

The choicest production of English and Foreign manufacture
The most extraordinary value will be offered, including over 10,000 yards, in various lengths

21s 6d the Dress of 12 yards, worth 28s 6d
25s 6d the Dress of 12 yards, worth 31s 6d
29s 6d the Dress of 12 yards, worth 35s 6d
33s 6d the Dress of 12 yards, worth 42s 6d
35s 6d the Dress of 12 yards, worth 45s 6d
38s 6d the Dress of 12 yards, worth 48s 6d

Silk Department.
Continued.

42s 6d the Dress of 12 yards, worth 54s 0d
45s 6d the Dress of 12 yards, worth 55s 0d
48s 0d the Dress of 12 yards, worth 60s 0d
54s 0d the Dress of 12 yards, worth 66s 0d
59s 0d the Dress of 12 yards, worth 70s 0d
66s 0d the Dress of 12 yards, worth 78s 6d

Higher-class goods will also be submitted, equal in value to the above quotations
Black Union Satins, Velvets, and Velveteens, at Reduced Prices

Fancy Silk Department.

The Largest Stock and the best value ever submitted in the Establishment, including Two Special Lots, viz—one of Plain Coloured Silks, and another of Plain Black Grounds, with Coloured Stripes. All new shades and patterns, good qualities, and perfectly fresh

25s 6d the Dress of 12 yards, worth 33s 6d
27s 6d the Dress of 12 yards, worth 35s 6d
33s 6d the Dress of 12 yards, worth 42s 6d
35s 6d the Dress of 12 yards, worth 45s 6d
39s 6d the Dress of 12 yards, worth 50s 0d
42s 6d the Dress of 12 yards, worth 55s 6d
45s 6d the Dress of 12 yards, worth 60s 0d
47s 6d the Dress of 12 yards, worth 69s 0d
54s 0d the Dress of 12 yards, worth 72s 0d
60s 0d the Dress of 12 yards, worth 78s 6d

Richer Silks proportionately cheap
An immense Stock of Coloured Velvets, Coloured Union Satins, for trimmings, will also be greatly Reduced in Prices

Stuff Department.

French Merinos, in all colours, 1s 2½d to 3s 3d per yard
Ditto ditto 1s 11½d per yard, extraordinary value
120 Pieces of Striped Washing Skirtings, in two lots, 8½d and 11½d per yard, worth 1s 0½d and 1s 4½d
The remaining Stock of Winter Skirtings at greatly reduced prices.

Black Department.

Special Cheap Lots, all sterling make
Black Russell Cords, 8½d and 11½d per yard, regular price 1s 0½d and 1s 4½d per yard
Black Persian Cords, 10½d and 1s 3½d per yard, regular price 1s 2½d and 1s 9½d per yard
Black Albert Cords, 11½d worth 1s 4½d per yard
Black All-wool French Poplins, 10½d and 1s 2½d per yard, worth 1s 6½d and 1s 11½d per yard
Black All-wool Crape Serges 1s 2½d, worth 2s 3d per yd
Black Silk Reps, 2s 11d per yard, worth 3s 11d
Black Figured Alpacas, 10½d per yard, regular price 1s 2½d
Black French Twills, 44 inches wide, 1s 4½d, worth 1s 11½d
Black Grenadines, all one price, 11½d, regular value from 1s 4d to 1s 9½d

Made-up Petticoat Department.

250 Trimmed Wincey Petticoats, all at 3s 11d, worth from 5s 11d to 7s 11d
300 Trimmed Petticoats in Wincey, Satin Cloth, and Camlet, all at 6s 11d, regular value from 8s 11d to 16s 9d
350 Black and Coloured Italian Cloth and Silk, Quilted and Frilled Petticoats, all one price, 8s 11d, worth almost double the prices quoted
A lot of Summer Washing Petticoats at 4s 11d, much under value
Black Alpaca Three-flounced Petticoats, reduced from 6s 11d to 4s 11d
Black and Coloured Silk and Satin Petticoats, considerably reduced
A Large Lot of Covered Crinolines, varying in value from 6s 11d to 16s 6d, all one price 4s 11d
One Special Lot of Black Silk Petticoats, 27s 6d each

Print Department.

Three Large Lots of Print Dresses, Fast Colours:

Lot No. 1—	..	2s 11d the Dress of 8 yards		
" 2—	..	3s 11d	"	"
" 3—	..	4s 11d	"	"

Any lengths cut.
Lot No. 3 includes the best Brilliantes, regularly sold at 1s 6½d per yard
Best French Percales (chintz patterns), 10½d per yard, the finest quality made, usual price 1s 4½d
French Piques, much under value.
100 Pieces White French Piques, the best quality 1s 2½d per yard, regular price 1s 6½d

Ribbon Department,

150 Pieces Narrow Silk Ribbons, 1½d per yard, usual price 2½d
55 Pieces Narrow Fancy Satin Ribbons, 1½d per yard—less than half-price
120 Pieces Narrow Fancy Gold and Silver Tinsel Ribbons, worth from 8½d to 1s, all one price, 3½d per yard
25 Pieces Tartan Sash Ribbons, 1s 3½d per yard—much under the regular price

Ribbon Department.
Continued.

65 Pieces No. 5, Best Quality French Satin Ribbons, 2½d per yard, worth 8½d
78 Pieces No. 7, Best Quality French Satin Ribbons, 3½d per yard, usual price, 10½d
45 Pieces No. 12, same quality, 6½d per yard, worth 1s 4½d
95 Pieces No. 22, to match the Nos. 5, 7, 12, in all the new colours, 10½d per yard, usually sold in the trade at 2s 3d. These goods are very suitable for children's sashes
35 Pieces Wide Faille Corded Sash Ribbons, 2s 11½d per yard, regular price, 4s 6d
85 Pieces 6in. and 7in. Plain Satin Sash Ribbons, 1s 11½d per yard, much under the usual price
15 Pieces Silk Sash Ribbons, 1s 11½d per yard, worth 2s 9d
39 Pieces 60 French Satin Sash Ribbons, 1s 6½d per yard, usual price, 2s 3d
45 Pieces 40 Coloured Coventry Ribbons, 8½d per yard, less than half prices

Flower Department.

35 Boxes German Flowers..... 4½d per spray
30 Boxes German Flowers..... 6½d per spray
40 Boxes German Flowers..... 9½d per spray
20 Boxes German Flowers..... 1s 0½d per spray
All our Stock of Bonnet and Evening Flowers, including Gold and Silver Tinsel Goods, very much reduced in price

Feather Department.

10 Dozen Gull Feathers, 8½d each. These are very choice goods, and worth 1s 6½d
Fancy Feathers and Birds, considerably Reduced in price
Coloured Ostrich Short and Long Feathers have been re-marked much below the usual prices

Trimming Department.

130 Dozen Coloured Fancy Silk Trimmings, 2½d, usual price 6½d per yard
105 Dozen Coloured Fancy Silk Trimmings, 2½d, usual price 5½d per yard
30 Dozen 2-inch Coloured Silk Fringes, 8½d, usual price 1s 0½d per yard
18 Dozen 3-inch Coloured Silk Bullion Fringes, 1s 4½d, usual price 2s 3d per yard
20 Dozen 3-inch Coloured Worsted Bullion Fringes, 6½d, usual price 11½d per yard
In addition to the above special quotation, the entire Stock, including a very Choice Selection of all the Latest Novelties in Black and Coloured Bullion Fringes, Silk Fringes, Trimmings, Ribbon Velvets, and Buttons, will be found considerably Reduced in Price.

Satchel and Fancy Department.

1,000 Ladies' Satchels, from 1s 6½d to 37s 6d
150 Ladies' Satchels, 2s 11d, usual price 4s 6d
100 Ladies' Satchels, 3s 11d, usual price 6s 6d
60 Ladies' Satchels, 6s 11d, usual price 9s 6d
50 Ladies' Satchels 7s 11d, usual price 10s 6d
30 Ladies' Satchels, 8s 11d, usual price 11s 6d
24 Ladies' Satchels, 9s 11d, usual price 12s 6d
100 Real Morocco Ladies' Satchels, from 6s 11d
Real Russian Leather Ladies' Satchels, 10s 9d, 18s 6d, 15s 11d, 18s 6d, 21s, 23s 6d, usual price, 13s 9d, 16s 11d, 21s, 23s 6d, 26s 6d, 29s 6d
Special attention is particularly directed to the above extraordinary purchase, which is the most important that we have ever effected in this department
40 Dozen Hair Brushes, 1s 3½d, 1s 6½d, 2s 3d, 2s 11d, 3s 3d, usual price, 1s 9d, 2s 3d, 3s 3d, 3s 11d, 4s 6d
Real Ivory Hair Brushes, 28s 6d, 31s 6d per pair
Hand Mirrors and other Toilet Requisites considerably Reduced in Price
A Lot of Steel and Fancy Brooches at less than Half-price

Fancy Dress Department.

French Silk Reps. Sale prices, 3s 6d, 4s 6d; usual prices, 3s 11d and 4s 11d per yard
French Wool Reps. Sale prices, 2s 5½d, 2s 9½d; usual prices, 2s 9½d and 3s 3d per yard
75 Pieces French Wool Reps. Sale price, 1s 8½d; usual price, 1s 11½d per yard
All-Wool Serges. Sale prices, 1s 9½d, 2s 9½d; usual price, 2s 3½d and 3s 3d per yard
All-Wool Costume Serge. Sale price, 2s 6½d; usual price 2s 11½d per yard
All-Wool Tweeds. Sale price, 2s 9½d; usual price, 3s 3d per yard
All Wool Satteens. Sale price, 1s 6½d, 1s 11½d, 2s 3½d, and 2s 11½d; usual prices, 1s 9½d, 2s 2½d, 2s 6½d, and 3s 3d per yard
A Lot of All-Wool Figured Satteens. Sale price, 2s 8½d; usual price 2s 11½d per yard
French All-Wool Striped Satteens. Sale price, 2s 11½d; usual price, 3s 6½d per yard
150 Dresses of French Brocaded Wool Poplins, coloured grounds; sold throughout the season at 31s 6d. Sale price, 19s 6d dress of 10 yards
100 Dresses of French Brocaded Wool Reps, black grounds; sold throughout the season at 39s 6d. Sale price, 25s 6d dress of 10 yards

STATEMENT OF DETAILS AT JAMES LOWE'S GREAT SALE CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE.

A HANDSOME NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.
One of DUNKERLEY & FRANKS' Beautifully Finished Umbrellas. Retail at Manufacturers' Prices.
AT 7, SWAN STREET, NEW CROSS, MANCHESTER.

ALEX. ROSS'S CELEBRATED HAIR PREPARATIONS.
HAIR DYE, 3s. 6d. HAIR DESTROYER, or Depilatory for Removing Hair from the Face, 3s. 6d. SPANISH FLY OIL, or Oil of Cantharides, for the Growth of Hair and Whiskers, 3s. 6d. ALEX. ROSS'S GREAT HAIR RESTORER, for Changing Grey Hair to its Proper Colour, 3s. 6d. Had of all Chemists in Manchester. ALEX ROSS, 248, High Holborn, London.

STATEMENT OF DETAILS AT JAMES LOWE'S GREAT ANNUAL SALE CONTINUED.

Fancy Dress Department.
Continued.

A Few Broché Coloured Silk Reps. Sale price, 35s 6d 42s; usual price, 45s and 52s dress of 10 yards
A Few Shot and Broché Silk Reps, coloured grounds. Sale price 17s 6d the dress
A Large Lot of Light Tweed Dresses. Sale price 9s 11d, usual price 17s 6d dress of 10 yards
A Lot of Figured Camlets, coloured grounds. Sale price 9s 11d, usual price 14s 6d dress of 12 yards
85 Pieces of Heavy Bradford Reps. Sale price 9s 11d, usual price 17s 6d the dress of 10 yards
A Few Black Ground Broché Albert Cords. Sale price 1s 6¼d, usual price 1s 9¼d per yard
A Lot of New Dresses of the most approved fabrics, previously sold at prices ranging from 8s 9d to 18s 6d. Sale prices 6s 11d to 12s 6d full dress

Tartan Dress Department.

45 Pieces (80 yards in each piece) French All-Wool Tartans. Sale price 1s 6¼d, previously sold at 1s 9¼d per yard
54-in All-Wool Scotch Clan Tartans. Sale price, 3s 2d, 3s 6d, 4s 6d, previously sold at 3s 6d, 3s 11d, and 4s 11d per yard
63-in All-Wool Scotch Clan Tartans, Waterproof. Sale prices 3s 11d to 5s 11d per yard

Evening Dress Department.

A large Selection of Lace Robes, of the newest designs. Sale prices, 14s 6d to 4½ guineas
A Variety of New embroidered Muslin and Grenadine Robes
Fancy Grenadine Dresses, and Wool Spot Muslins, in great variety
A Large Stock of 30 in. and 54-in White Alpacas; also of White Wool Sergus for evening wear

Wincey Department.

30-in. Super Scotch Winceys. Sale price, 10½d per yard
30-in. Super Scotch Winceys. Sale price, 1s 0½d per yard
34-in. Super Scotch Winceys. Sale price, 1s 4½d per yard
36-in. Best Heavy and Super Aberdeen Winceys. Sale prices, 1s 6½d per yard
30 in. Scotch Tweeds. Sale price, 1s 11½d per yard

Kid Glove Department.

Anticipating the scarcity of French Kid Gloves, and the consequent great advance in prices which has been occasioned by the war, we were fortunate in making Extensive Purchases at a time when Manufacturers were anxious to effect sales on account of the uncertainty which prevailed with reference to the termination of hostilities. Attention is invited to the circumstance that we have excluded from our

Kid Glove Department.
Continued.

purchases all lambskin gloves, which are altogether inferior in character to the French Kid, but which are frequently sold under the names of Austrian, Danish, Belgian, &c. We beg to submit our special quotations as under:—
500 Dozen Ladies' French Kid Gloves (of Superior Quality) Sale price, 1s 10½d per pair, worth 2s 9d per pair
500 Dozen Ladies' French Kid (including a large proportion of the best Paris Kid Gloves, now sold at 4s per pair). Sale price, all at 2s 4½d per pair
130 Dozen Gentlemen's French Kid Gloves (Coloured and Black). Sale price, 2s 4½d, worth 3s 6d
50 Dozen Gentlemen's (small sizes) Paris Kid Gloves, suitable for evening wear (Courvoisier's Manufacture). Sale price, 2s 4½d per pair
70 Dozen Children's Paris Kid Gloves (Courvoisier's Manufacture). Sale price, 1s 6½d per pair. These Goods are worth from 2s 5d to 3s per pair, according to size
100 Dozen Buckskin and Lined Leather Driving Gloves Sale price, 1s 10½d per pair. These Goods are worth from 3s to 5s per pair

Cloth Gloves.

95 Dozen Ladies' Cloth Gloves. Sale price, 1s 0½ per pair
100 Dozen Gentlemen's Cloth Gloves. Sale price, 1s 0½d per pair
83 Dozen Children's Cloth Gloves. Sale price, 10½d per pair
The whole of the above are of the very best manufacture, and are such goods as we should sell in our regular trade at from 1s 6d to 3s 6d per pair.

Silk Umbrella Department.

300 Ladies' Silk Umbrellas. Sale price 4s 11d each, worth 8s
These goods are a little defective, having been used as travellers' samples
400 Silk Umbrellas for both Ladies' and Gentlemen's use (perfect). Sale price 7s 11d each, worth 12s each
220 Ladies' Silk Umbrellas (of the best quality, and elegantly mounted with sterling silver). Sale price, 14s 6d each
The above are worth from 20s to 25s each

Shirt and Collar Department.

We have bought the Surplus Stock of a Londonderry manufacturer, which we submit as under:
1,200 White Shirts, linen fittings, sale price 3s 11d each, regular value, 5s to 8s
150 Embroidered and other Dress Shirts, all at 4s 11d each, usual price, 8s to 12s

Shirt and Collar Department.
Continued.

200 Dozen Gentlemen's Linen Collars, sale price 2s 9d per dozen, usual price 6s to 10s per dozen
The above will be sold in dozens only, as made up
A parcel of Linen Wristbands, at 4s 9d per dozen

Gentlemen's Scarf Department.

120 Dozen Gentlemen's Bond Street Scarfs, in Silk and Satin. Sale price 1s 11½d each, usual price 4s
50 Dozen Windsor and Long Silk Scarfs. Sale price 1s 11½d each, usual price 3s 6d
250 Dozen of the Sailor Knot Scarf, with broad ends. Sale price 1s 11½d each, usual price 2s 11d and 3s 6d
20 Dozen Boys' Sailor Knot Scarfs. Sale price 1s 0½d, usual price 2s
The whole of these Goods have been very recently made, and therefore are perfectly new in style, and in splendid condition

Hosiery Department.

Knitted Berlin Wool Goods.

300 Infants' Knitted Jackets. Sale price 6½d each, usual price 1s 9d
400 Larger Size Knitted Jackets. Sale price, 1s 0½d each; worth 2s to 3s each
250 Knitted Wool Capes. Sale price, 1s 0½d each; worth 2s
600 Knitted Wool Capes, Vests, and Crossovers. Sale price, 1s 11½d each: usual price, 3s to 6s each.
300 Knitted Silk and Wool Marie Antoinettes; sale price, 1s 11½d each; have been sold at 2s and 3s each
600 Ladies' Knitted Opera Hoods; sale price, 1s 11½d each; usual price, 2s 6d to 5s each
100 Knitted Wool Opera Capes; all at 6s 11d each; usual price, 10s to 15s each
25 Dozen Gentlemen's Merino Half-Hose; sale price, 1s 0½d; usual price, 1s 6d
50 Dozen Gent's Fine Brown Cotton Half-Hose; sale price, 4½d per pair: usual price, 10½d.
80 Dozen Stouter Brown Half-Hose; sale price, 6½d per pair, worth 1s
100 Dozen Gentlemen's Merino Vests, Drawers, and Pants
Lot 1.—All at 2s 11d
Lot 2.—All at 3s 6d
These goods are very little more than Half Price
30 Dozen Ladies' Thin Merino Vests, sale price 1s 0½d each, worth 2s
50 Dozen Ladies' Merino Hose, sale price 1s 0½d per pair, regular price 1s 6d
50 Dozen Ladies' Merino Hose, sale price 1s 6½d per pair
20 Dozen, sale price 1s 11½d per pair, worth 2s 9d
20 Dozen, sale price 2s 6d per pair, worth 3s 6d
Railway and Carriage Rugs greatly reduced in price

JAMES LOWE, 15, 17, & 19, OLDHAM STREET,
(Near PICCADILLY), MANCHESTER.

ONE YEAR'S RENT SAVED BY FURNISHING YOUR HOUSE AT

GIBSON'S COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENTS,

78, OLDHAM STREET, and 90, 92, 94, 96, STRETFORD ROAD,

WHERE CAN BE SEEN THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK IN MANCHESTER.

A HOUSE COMPLETELY FURNISHED IN THREE DAYS.

Drawing Room Suites, consisting of Couch, Ladies' and Gents' Chairs, and Six Small Chairs in Rep, £8. 8s. TO 30 GUINEAS.

DINING ROOM SUITES, in Mahogany, and covered with British Morocco, complete, for TEN GUINEAS.

DINING ROOM SUITES IN BEST MOROCCO, from 19 GUINEAS.

DINING TABLES, with extra leaf, and fitted with screw, 39s. 6d. to 10 Guineas. BED ROOM SUITES, in various kinds of woods, from 8 Guineas to 40 Guineas.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS! CONSIDERABLY REDUCED!

Best Brussels, 3s. 4d., 3s. 11d., 4s. 6d. *Best Tapestry Brussels*, 2s. 4½d. to 2s. 11d. *Best Kidderminster*, 1s. 8d. to 2s. 9d.

IRON BEDSTEADS, Full Size, 11s. 9d. to £6. WOOL BEDS, BOLSTERS, and PILLOWS, 16s. 6d. to 50s.

FEATHER BEDS from 38s. to £6. 10s.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES FREE.

NOTE THE ADDRESS:

R. H. GIBSON,

90 TO 96, STRETFORD ROAD; AND 78, OLDHAM STREET (ANCOATS STREET END).

PERSONS troubled with CORNS and WARTS should at once procure a bottle of ROBINSON'S PATENT CORN SOLVENT, which never fails to quickly remove them.—Sold in bottles at 7½d. and 13½d. each, by R. ROBINSON, chemist, Pendleton; EWSBURY, MOTTERSHEAD, & CO., Market Street; and most Chemists.

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS.

THESE PILLS are a sure specific for HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, FLATULENCE, COMPLAINTS or AFFECTIONS of the STOMACH, LIVER, KIDNEYS, &c. They give immediate relief in cases of PERSISTENT COUGH, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, and other AFFECTIONS of the LUNGS. For GOUT, RHEUMATISM, &c., they are invaluable; they have been in use for upwards of half a century, and thousands have testified to the benefits experienced by their use.

Sold by all Chemists and other Dealers in Patent Medicines, at 1s. 1½d., s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per box.

Under Distinguished Patronage.

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE

OF THE

DE TRAFFORD CLUB,

In Aid of the Funds of the

WAREHOUSEMEN & CLERKS' ORPHAN SCHOOLS,

AT THE

CONCERT HALL,

PETER STREET,

ON MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1871,

On which occasion will be presented a Serio-Comic Drama, in two acts, by Charles Selby, entitled—

"THE POOR NOBLEMAN."

Marquis de Belleterre	*(the Poor Nobleman)*	By Members of the De Trafford Club
M. Robinean	*(a Banker)*	
Oscar Robinean	*(his Son)*	
Brillart	*(a Jeweller)*	
Blaisot	*(a Farm Boy)*	
Picard	*(Servant to Madame Bonbon)*	
Hotense de Belleterre	*(Daughter of the Marquis)*	Miss Bickerstaff
Madame de Bonbon	*(a Rich Widow)*	Mrs. Barsby
Justine	*(Waiting Maid to Madame Bonbon)*	Miss Palmer

Between the two Pieces Miss HARLOW, Pupil of Sig. Garcia, will give a selection of Songs.

To conclude with the Comic Drama entitled,—

"A BACHELOR OF ARTS."

Harry Jasper		By Members of the De Trafford Club.
Mr. Andrew Wylie		
Mr. Thornton		
Adolphus		
Frederick Adderley		
Matthew		
Servants		
Mrs. Thornton		Mrs. Barsby
Emma Thornton		Miss Bickerstaff.

Tickets: Front Seats, 5s.; Second Seats, 2s. 6d.; may be purchased from Members of the Club, and of the Executive Committee of the Schools.

All Seats being reserved and numbered, the tickets may be exchanged for vouchers at the offices of John Duffield, Esq., Essex Chambers, Essex Street, where the plan of the Hall may be seen. Front Seat Tickets may be reserved at once; Second Seats on and after Thursday, the 19th January.

Curtain will rise promptly at Seven o'clock; Carriages may be ordered for Half-past Ten.

The Club will be assisted on the Evening by an Efficient Amateur Orchestra, under the leadership of Daniel Ashton, Esq.

The Stage, Fittings, & Scenery by Messrs. Tyrer & Co.

All communications relative to Advertisements are to be addressed, and Post Office Orders made payable to, "Mr. THOMAS POWELL, 39, Blackfriars Street, Manchester," who is sole contractor for the Advertising spaces.

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CUFF'S, THOMPSTONE'S,

POTASS WATER.

CONTAINING

Fifteen Grains pure Bicarbonate of Potass in each Bottle,

As prescribed by the British Pharmacopœia.

Highly Recommended for Rheumatism, Gout, Acidity, Indigestion, &c.

SOLD BY MOST CHEMISTS OF STANDING.

Wholesale only by J. H. Cuff, late S. Thompstone
MANCHESTER.

"LA SILENCIEUSE"

FAMILY LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE,

FROM SIX GUINEAS,

On the greatly-improved Wheeler and Wilson principle.
Manufactured by Pollock, Schmidt, and Co.
The movement is soft, silent, and without vibration.
For Family use without a rival.

KENDAL, MILNE, & CO.,

DEANSGATE, & POLICE-STREET, SOLE AGENTS.

"THE LITTLE WANZER"

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE,

PRICE FOUR GUINEAS.

This Machine, on account of its simplicity and great range of work, has been adopted by the

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATION IN IRELAND for all the National Schools.

KENDAL, MILNE, & CO., SOLE AGENTS,

DEANSGATE, POLICE-ST., & ST. ANN'S-STREET

Hats, the Newest Styles and Best Value,

AT J. MURGATROYD'S,

198, DEANSGATE,

Opposite Jackson's Row.

JOHN RIGBY & SON,

FURNISHING IRONMONGERS AND GAS FITTERS,

Extensive Stock of Fenders, Fire Irons,
Gas Chandeliers and Fittings, Wholesale and Retail.

Gas Reduced to One Third its Present Cost by the Hydro-Carbon Process.

PROSPECTUSES ON APPLICATION.

SUN LIGHTS, HOT AIR AND HOT WATER APPARATUS.

15, PICCADILLY,

Two Doors from Oldham Street, Manchester.

JAMES PARR, JUN.,

General Bedstead, Bedding, & Furnishing Ware-rooms,

11, KING-ST., and 12, POLICE-ST.,

MANCHESTER.

Best Purified Feather Beds, &c. Choice Designs in Brass and Iron Bedsteads.

BLANKETS,

Special Lot, 20 per cent below usual prices.

LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS

(Made and marked free of cost).

White and Coloured Counterpanes, Down Quilts.

TABLE LINENS AND COVERS IN ALL SIZES

Cornices, Curtains, and Draperies,

Specially designed to suit rooms.

THE GREAT

ANNUAL SALE

AT

BRITANNIA HOUSE,

RICHARD BATEMAN'S,

18 & 20, OLDHAM ST.,

AND

DALE ST., MANCHESTER,

WHICH IS NOW TAKING PLACE.

Public attention is respectfully directed to this important ANNUAL SALE, and to the advantages it offers.

We have much pleasure in announcing that we have recently opened a Department for Household Linen and General Drapery jointly with the Fancy Trade, and we especially desire to attract notice to this new feature in our business, as the Stock, in addition to all the standard makes, contains numerous

LOTS OF DOMESTIC DRAPERY AT REMARKABLE PRICES.

The Managers of our several Departments have been for some time past actively engaged in the endeavour to purchase for this SALE

FIRST-CLASS GOODS UNDER VALUE,

and owing to the continuance of the war and other causes they have been most successful.

We would here refer to the fact that the utmost efforts have ever been used to place before our patrons the

BEST PRODUCTS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN MANUFACTURE,

and that articles of an inferior quality never form part of the Stock at Britannia House.

Rich Silks, Shawls, Mantles, Millinery, Bonnets, Hats, Trimmed Robes, Costumes, Fancy Dresses, Furs, Household Linens, and General Drapery, &c., &c.

THE

GREAT ANNUAL SALE

AT

RICHARD BATEMAN'S,

18 & 20, OLDHAM STREET,

AND

DALE STREET, MANCHESTER.

STATEMENT OF DETAILS AT JAMES LOWE'S GREAT ANNUAL SALE CONTINUED.

Fancy Dress Department.
Continued.

A Few Broché Coloured Silk Reps. Sale price, 35s 6d 42s; usual price, 45s and 52s dress of 10 yards
A Few Shot and Broché Silk Reps, coloured grounds. Sale price 17s 6d the dress
A Large Lot of Light Tweed Dresses. Sale price 9s 11d, usual price 17s 6d dress of 10 yards
A Lot of Figured Camlets, coloured grounds. Sale price 9s 11d, usual price 14s 6d dress of 12 yards
85 Pieces of Heavy Bradford Reps. Sale price 9s 11d, usual price 17s 6d the dress of 10 yards
A Few Black Ground Broché Albert Cords. Sale price 1s 6½d, usual price 1s 9½d per yard
A Lot of New Dresses of the most approved fabrics, previously sold at prices ranging from 8s 9d to 18s 6d. Sale prices 6s 11d to 12s 6d full dress

Tartan Dress Department.

45 Pieces (80 yards in each piece) French All-Wool Tartans. Sale price 1s 6½d, previously sold at 1s 9½d per yard
54-in All-Wool Scotch Clan Tartans. Sale price, 3s 2d, 3s 6d, 4s 6d, previously sold at 3s 6d, 3s 11d, and 4s 11d per yard
63-in All-Wool Scotch Clan Tartans, Waterproof. Sale prices 3s 11d to 5s 11d per yard

Evening Dress Department.

A large Selection of Lace Robes, of the newest designs. Sale prices, 14s 6d to 4½ guineas
A Variety of New embroidered Muslin and Grenadine Robes
Fancy Grenadine Dresses, and Wool Spot Muslins, in great variety
A Large Stock of 30 in. and 54-in White Alpacas; also of White Wool Serges for evening wear

Wincey Department.

30-in. Super Scotch Winceys. Sale price, 10½d per yard
30-in. Super Scotch Winceys. Sale price, 1s 0½d per yard
34-in. Super Scotch Winceys. Sale price, 1s 4½d per yard
36-in. Best Heavy and Super Aberdeen Winceys. Sale prices, 1s 6½d per yard
30 in. Scotch Tweeds. Sale price, 1s 11½d per yard

Kid Glove Department.

Anticipating the scarcity of French Kid Gloves, and the consequent great advance in prices which has been occasioned by the war, we were fortunate in making Extensive Purchases at a time when Manufacturers were anxious to effect sales on account of the uncertainty which prevailed with reference to the termination of hostilities. Attention is invited to the circumstance that we have excluded from our

Kid Glove Department.
Continued.

purchases all lambskin gloves, which are altogether inferior in character to the French Kid, but which are frequently sold under the names of Austrian, Danish, Belgian, &c. We beg to submit our special quotations as under:—
500 Dozen Ladies' French Kid Gloves (of Superior Quality) Sale price, 1s 10½d per pair, worth 2s 9d per pair
500 Dozen Ladies' French Kid (including a large proportion of the best Paris Kid Gloves, now sold at 4s per pair). Sale price, all at 2s 4½d per pair
150 Dozen Gentlemen's French Kid Gloves (Coloured and Black). Sale price, 2s 4½d, worth 3s 6d
50 Dozen Gentlemen's (small sizes) Paris Kid Gloves, suitable for evening wear (Courvoisier's Manufacture). Sale price, 2s 4½d per pair
70 Dozen Children's Paris Kid Gloves (Courvoisier's Manufacture). Sale price, 1s 6½d per pair. These Goods are worth from 2s 5d to 3s per pair, according to size
100 Dozen Buckskin and Lined Leather Driving Gloves Sale price, 1s 10½d per pair. These Goods are worth from 3s to 5s per pair

Cloth Gloves.

95 Dozen Ladies' Cloth Gloves. Sale price, 1s 0½ per pair
100 Dozen Gentlemen's Cloth Gloves. Sale price, 1s 0½d per pair
83 Dozen Children's Cloth Gloves. Sale price, 10½d per pair
The whole of the above are of the very best manufacture, and are such goods as we should sell in our regular trade at from 1s 6d to 3s 6d per pair.

Silk Umbrella Department.

300 Ladies' Silk Umbrellas. Sale price 4s 11d each, worth 8s
These goods are a little defective, having been used as travellers' samples
400 Silk Umbrellas for both Ladies' and Gentlemen's use (perfect). Sale price 7s 11d each, worth 12s each
220 Ladies' Silk Umbrellas (of the best quality, and elegantly mounted with sterling silver). Sale price, 14s 6d each
The above are worth from 20s to 25s each

Shirt and Collar Department.

We have bought the Surplus Stock of a Londonderry manufacturer, which we submit as under:
1,200 White Shirts, linen fittings, sale price 3s 11d each, regular value, 5s to 8s
150 Embroidered and other Dress Shirts, all at 4s 11d each, usual price, 8s to 12s

Shirt and Collar Department.
Continued.

200 Dozen Gentlemen's Linen Collars, sale price 2s 9d per dozen, usual price 6s to 10s per dozen
The above will be sold in dozens only, as made up
A parcel of Linen Wristbands, at 4s 9d per dozen

Gentlemen's Scarf Department.

120 Dozen Gentlemen's Bond Street Scarfs, in Silk and Satin. Sale price 1s 11½d each, usual price 4s
50 Dozen Windsor and Long Silk Scarfs. Sale price 1s 11½d each, usual price 3s 6d
250 Dozen of the Sailor Knot Scarf, with broad ends. Sale price 1s 11½d each, usual price 2s 11d and 3s 6d
20 Dozen Boys' Sailor Knot Scarfs. Sale price 1s 6½d, usual price 2s
The whole of these Goods have been very recently made, and therefore are perfectly new in style, and in splendid condition

Hosiery Department.

Knitted Berlin Wool Goods.

300 Infants' Knitted Jackets. Sale price 6½d each, usual price 1s 9d
400 Larger Size Knitted Jackets. Sale price, 1s 6½d each; worth 2s to 3s each
250 Knitted Wool Capes. Sale price, 1s 0½d each; worth 2s
600 Knitted Wool Capes, Vests, and Crossovers. Sale price, 1s 11½d each: usual price, 3s to 6s each.
300 Knitted Silk and Wool Marie Antoinettes; sale price, 1s 11½d each; have been sold at 9s and 10s each
600 Ladies' Knitted Opera Hoods; sale price, 1s 11½d each; usual price, 2s 6d to 5s each
100 Knitted Wool Opera Capes; all at 6s 11d each; usual price, 10s to 15s each
25 Dozen Gentlemen's Merino Half-Hose; sale price, 1s 0½d; usual price, 1s 6d
50 Dozen Gent's Fine Brown Cotton Half-Hose; sale price, 4½d per pair: usual price, 10½d.
80 Dozen Stouter Brown Half-Hose; sale price, 6½d per pair, worth 1s
100 Dozen Gentlemen's Merino Vests, Drawers, and Pants
Lot 1.—All at 2s 11d
Lot 2.—All at 3s 6d
These goods are very little more than Half Price
30 Dozen Ladies' Thin Merino Vests, sale price 1s 0½d each, worth 2s
50 Dozen Ladies' Merino Hose, sale price 1s 0½d per pair, regular price 1s 6d
50 Dozen Ladies' Merino Hose, sale price 1s 6½d per pair
20 Dozen, sale price 1s 11½d per pair, worth 2s 9d
20 Dozen, sale price 2s 6d per pair, worth 3s 6d
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On which occasion will be presented a Serio-Comic Drama, in two acts, by Charles Selby, entitled—

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By Members of the De Trafford Club:
Marquis de Belleterre...*(the Poor Nobleman)*....
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Brillart.....*(a Jeweller)*.....
Blaisot.....*(a Farm Boy)*.....
Picard.....*(Servant to Madame Bonbon)*.....

Hotense de Belleterre *(Daughter of the Marquis)* Miss Bickerstaff
Madame de Bonbon..*(a Rich Widow)*.....Mrs. Barsby
Justine *(Waiting Maid to Madame Bonbon)* Miss Palmer

Between the two Pieces Miss HARLOW, Pupil of Sig. Garcia, will give a selection of Songs.

To conclude with the Comic Drama entitled,—

"A BACHELOR OF ARTS."

By Members of the De Trafford Club:
Harry Jasper.....
Mr. Andrew Wylie.....
Mr. Thornton.....
Adolphus.....
Frederick Adderley.....
Matthew.....
Servants.....

Mrs. Thornton.....Mrs. Barsby
Emma Thornton.....Miss Bickerstaff.

Tickets: Front Seats, 5s.; Second Seats, 2s. 6d.; may be purchased from Members of the Club, and of the Executive Committee of the Schools.

All Seats being reserved and numbered, the tickets may be exchanged for vouchers at the offices of John Duffield, Esq., Essex Chambers, Essex Street, where the plan of the Hall may be seen. Front Seat Tickets may be reserved at once; Second Seats on and after Thursday, the 19th January.

Curtain will rise promptly at Seven o'clock; Carriages may be ordered for Half-past Ten.

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Bobby Neverswet ..... (Dick's fellow apprentice—an unformidable rival) ..... Mr. H. TAYLOR
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Hugliolstik raising the wind—The elements! The storm. The wreck!!!

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(W. TELBIN, SEN.)

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(C. BREW.)

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